Daily Report

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Yugoslav UN Peace Forces Head Arrives in Tehran

LD1808133988 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Tehran, 18 Aug (TANJUG)—Major General Slavo Jovic, the commander of the UN peace forces, who will be observing the Iran-Iraq cease-fire, arrived in Tehran today.

As reported by TANJUG correspondent Zorz Crmaric, Maj Gen Slavko Jovic said in a brief statement at Tehran airport that he views the Iran-Iraq cease-fire with optimism. He hopes that the countries in conflict are prepared to cooperate in realizing the cease-fire on the 1,200-km long front.

Jovic Comments on Mission

LD1808225488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1925 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Tehran, Aug 18 (TANJUG)—The commander of the U.N. force which will supervise the cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war, Major-General Slavko Jovic, today said he was sure the mission he has been entrusted with would achieve a positive result.

Jovic, who flew in to Tehran from Baghdad today, said in an interview to Belgrade Television that he hoped he would soon be able to inform U.N. Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar that success had been achieved in the efforts towards a ceasefire in the conflict and that the forces had been separated.

He said that during meetings with representatives of Iran's and Iraq's Armed Forces he had reached agreement with them on the modalities of future cooperation.

Jovic also pointed out that the members of the U.N. peacekeeping forces had been met with [word indistinct] and understanding on both sides.

Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Hamada Visits

Meets With Malile

AU1808191088 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Takujiro Hamada, deputy foreign minister of Japan for parliamentary affairs. During the reception, which took place in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed the possibility of the further development of relations between the two countries and some problems pertaining to the international situation.

Takujiro Hamada, deputy foreign minister of Japan for parliamentary affairs, extended to Reis Malile an invitation by the Japanese foreign minister, Sosuke Uno, to make an official visit to Japan.

Justin Papajorgji, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Japan, and Akiro Matsui, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Tirana, were also present.

Confers With Bekteshi

AU1808191288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Besnik Bekteshi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, today received Takujiro Hamada, deputy foreign minister of Japan for parliamentary affairs, and had a friendly talk with him.

The meeting was also attended by Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Signs Trade Agreement

AU1808191488 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] A trade and payments agreement was signed today in Tirana between the Governments of Albania and Japan. The agreement was signed on the Albanian side by Kostandin Hoxha, deputy minister of foreign trade; and on the Japanese side by Takujiro Hamada, deputy foreign minister of Japan for parliamentary affairs.

The signing ceremony was attended by Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, Muhamet Kapllani, deputy minister of foreign affairs, and other comrades.

Justin Papajorgji, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and Akiro Matsui, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Japanese Embassy in Tirana, were also present.

Shane Korbeci, minister of foreign trade, today also received Takujiro Hamada, deputy foreign minister of Japan for parliamentary affairs. They discussed the development of economic exchanges and trade between the two countries to date and the possibility of their further increase.

Government Delegation Returns From Congo 18 Aug

AU1808190888 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] The government delegation of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, led by Minister of Education Skender Gjinushi, which participated in the celebrations of the 25th anniversary of the Congolese revolution, has returned home today.

Health Official Discounts Black Sea Pollution

AU1808165188 Sofia BTA in English 1542 GMT 18 Aug 88

["The Bulgarian Black Sea Coast"—BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, August 18 (BTA)—Prompted by several inquiries which have been received about a contamination of the water and the beach along the Bulgarian Black Sea coast, a representative of the Bulgarian News Agency interviewed a high ranking official of the Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare, who said: "The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the Oceanology Institute have carried out a systematic monitoring and analysis of samples of sea water, fish and mussels. They were assisted by other institutes of the Bulgarian Medical Academy, departments and the local inspectorates of hygiene and epidemiology. [no closing quotation marks as received]

The results of the tests have once again confirmed that there are no changes in the background radiation along the entire Black Sea coast and that it is within its natural and absolutely harmless limits. The biological and chemical tests of the samples of sea water, mussels and fish have yielded no toxic or other harmful substances.

The daily epidemiological and clinical monitoring of the diseases among the holiday makers and the local population has shown that the cases are entirely within the limits of the typical seasonal diseases.

The Ministry of Public Health and Social Welfare and the other specialized institutions will continue their systematic monitoring of the background radiation and the purity of the sea water along the Bulgarian coast.

Nonfulfillment of July Self-Management Plan

AU1708114288 Sofia OTECHESTVEN FRONT in Bulgarian 12 Aug 88 p 3

[Announcement by the Central Statistics Administration and OTECHESTVEN FRONT: "July Casts a Shadow on the Reports"]

[Text] The data shows that the plan of the self-managing organizations for the January-July period has been overfulfilled. The production of important goods and services such as electric power, coal, assorted rolled ferrous metals, micro-computer systems, magnetic tape memory devices, high-precision lathes, industrial robots and manipulators, climate control devices, electrodes, insulated, conductors, sulfuric acid, soda ash, nitrate fertilizers, chemical fibres and silk, synthetic resins, polystyrene, phenolic plastic, woodwork, bottles, porcelain tiles, ceramic sanitary fixtures, and so forth, was above the quantity expected to be produced.

However, the analysis of the implementation of the plans in July shows that after very good results had been achieved in June, many plants again allowed a decrease in the pace of their work and did not fulfill their monthly production plans, which they had worked out themselves. Furthermore, there are many plants which produced less than in June 1987. Such plants are the enterprises of the following economic trusts: "Peripheral Equipment," "Complex Automation of Production Processes," "Neftokhim," "Rubber Articles," "Pharmacy," "Agromashina," "Metal Products," "Pamukoteks," "Viteks," "Perun," "Bulgarian Sugar," "Bulgarian Beer," "Rodopa," "Dairy Industry," "Poultry Raising," "Cement," "Industrial Construction," "Installation," "Electric Construction," and so forth. The production decrease in these enterprises affected the general pace of production growth in non-agrarian organizations, whose growth during the period of January-July was 105.8 percent, compared to a growth of 106.7 percent during the first half of the year.

The production plans for many articles, for which the economic trusts have approved state commissions, are not being implemented. Among these are: Steel blocks produced by the "Metallurgy" economic trust, "Heavy Machine Building" economic trust—Radomir, and "Metal Technology" scientific-production trust; laminated rolled steel, produced by the "Metallurgy" economic trust; rolled steel articles, produced by the "Metallurgy" economic trust and "Metal Technology" scientific-production trust; strip rolls produced by the "Heavy Machine Building" economic trust—Radomir; special and specialized electric lift trucks, produced by the "Balkancar" economic trust; plastic, produced by the "Neftokhim" economic trust and "Devnya" economic trust; cement, produced by the "Cement" economic trust, and so forth. The nonimplementation of the plan for these important products is negatively affecting the material and financial balances of the economic organizations throughout the country.

The difficulties in production stem to the largest degree from the nonimplementation of contracts for the material-technical supply. During the 7 months since the beginning of the year, some 790 enterprises have not fulfilled their contracted obligations to the tune of 560 million leva. This amount is substantially larger than the one for the first 6 months of the year. Some 200 of the 850 contracts on supply, which have been monitored, have not been fulfilled. The largest amount of unfulfilled obligations have been observed in enterprises of the "Complex Automation of Technological Processes" economic trust, "Balkancar" economic trust, "Vehicle Construction" economic trust, "Enterprise Transportation Systems" economic trust, and "Heavy Machine Building" economic trust—Radomir.

Many facts and additional data show that the plans are not being fulfilled also because of weaknesses of organizational character, accidents, unplanned repairs, and technologies and new products which are not being properly used. Because of similar reasons, during the 7 months, enterprises which have not fulfilled their plans have not produced products to the tune of more than 150

million leva. This shows that eliminating the weaknesses and improving contractual discipline are the basic method of implementing all planned tasks accelerating the pace of growth.

Defense Minister Dzhurov Order on Navy Day
AU1608134988 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 12 Aug 88 p 1

["Order of the Minister of National Defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria," Army General Dobri Dzhurov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, on Navy Day]

[Text] Comrade Sailors, Soldiers, and Cadets,
Comrade Petty Officers and Sergeants,
Comrade Officers, Admirals, and Generals,
Comrade Workers and Military Employees,

Our people and soldiers traditionally mark every second Sunday in August as Navy Day.

Lined up on the decks of the navy vessels, solemnly viewing the festive raising of the naval flag amidst the holiday atmosphere, on this holiday the sailors, petty officers, and officers again report to the party, our leading force, that our country's naval border is being reliably defended.

This year the sailors greet their combat holiday this year after their diligent work in the study halls and firing ranges, after long and difficult sailing and training, and amidst the struggle to implement the decisions of the 13th BCP Congress and the BCP National Conference and to fulfill their demanding pledges to intensify their combat and political training, to quickly introduce the achievements of scientific-technical progress into the navy collectives, and raise the combat readiness of the troops and the Navy in general to a new level.

A profound restructuring of the command-organizational, party-political, and cultural activity is taking place in our Navy, in step with our entire country and the Bulgarian People's Army.

Our Navy is the heir to the glorious combat and revolutionary traditions of the Bulgarian sailors. The names of the torpedo boat "Druzki", the cruiser "Nadezhda", and the immortal revolutionaries Ivan Zagubanski, Anton Ivanov, and Nikola Vaptzarov, the sailor-partisans, and the sailors who participated in the Patriotic War glorify the annals of the Navy.

Reborn with the assistance of the great Soviet country after the victory of the 9 September Socialist Revolution, Bulgaria's Navy developed into a powerful force, capable of defending the homeland's sea borders. Bulgarian sailors are studying the inexhaustible experience of the Soviet Navy and increasing their combat skill in joint maneuvers with the vessels of the USSR Red Flag Black Sea Navy.

The combat ability and readiness of the troops and Navy are of vital importance in the contemporary complex and contradictory international situation, in which there are still no firm guarantees for the irrevocability of the positive process in international development.

Comrade Sailors and Petty Officers,
Comrade Officers and Admirals,
Comrade Workers and Military Employees,
Sailors of the Reserve Forces,

I greet you most cordially on Navy Day!

I wish you new and greater successes in the difficult naval service, good health, and happiness.

I express my confidence that the Navy personnnel will further develop restructuring, insistently improve their combat skill, increase the troops' combat readiness, strengthen discipline, and, if necessary, implement with honor and dignity their sacred duty—to defend our dear homeland and make their contribution to defending the socialist community.

In connection with the festive celebration of Navy Day

I ORDER:

Festive illumination is to be conducted on 14 August at 2100 local time in the city of Varna.
Long live the Bulgarian Navy!
Glory to the BCP—organizer and inspirer of all our victories!
Long live and prosper the People's Republic of Bulgaria—our dear fatherland!

Army General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of national defense

Foreigners Protesting '68 Repressions Expelled
LD1808173288 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] A group of activists comprising members of the Italian Radical Party and persons of certain other West European states attempted to commit a provocation in Wenceslas Square in Prague. The members of the group tried to hang a banner with a provocative inscription on the statue of Saint Wenceslas and were about to unfurl a second banner. These attempts were prevented by a Public Security patrol that was summoned by Czechoslovak citizens at the scene. In addition, other activists of the Italian Radical Party disseminated in Prague and other localities of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic pamphlets based on the campaign unleashed against Czechoslovakia by Western media under the veil of the so-called Prague Spring in connection with the 20th anniversary of the August 1968 events. The stay in the CSSR by these foreign nationals, who had abused their tourist trips, was brought to an end.

Prague Spring Called Attempted 'Coup,' 'Revenge'
LD1908090088 Prague CTK in English 0820 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Prague Aug 19 (CTK)—RUDE PRAVO wrote today that the 1968 events in Czechoslovakia were an attempt at a revenge for February 1948, the victory of the Czechoslovak working people which was at the same time a victory of the international communist and workers' movement, progressive and democratic forces in the world.

"What happened in Czechoslovakia in the months of summer 1968 was no trivial contention over various options of the further socialist set-up of society and over the methods of its regeneration and improvement, as some protagonists of the 'Prague Spring' are now trying to present it, but a seriously meant attempt at a political coup, at the basic change of the structure of political power, at a revenge for February 1948", the Communist Party daily wrote.

In an extensive article reviewing Czechoslovakia's socialist development since February 1948 and analysing the 1968 events, the paper pointed out the mistakes committed by the party leadership headed by Alexander Dubcek.

The party had no united, firm and resolute leadership capable of action. This led the right wing in the party to ever closer cooperation with openly anti-socialist forces, the paper wrote. "A political bloc of right-wing revisionist and anti-socialist forces was gradually formed. Its sections differed in ideology and tactics but were united in the struggle against the party and against alliance with the Soviet Union. Its activity was closely linked with the ideological centres of anti-communism in the world", RUDE PRAVO wrote.

The political crisis in the summer of 1968 reached a stage in which the achievements of socialist revolution were directly threatened.

"The disruptive activity of right-wing and anti-socialist exponents upset Czechoslovakia's stability and security. The leadership of the party and the state lost the credibility of the considerable part of our public and our allies. Irresolute in action, it vacated its positions leaving them to hostile forces until the historic chance created in January 1968 was virtually missed and it lost the ability to organize a resolute action to suppress counter-revolutionary development. Czechoslovakia faced the threat of a repetition of the 1956 tragedy in Hungary. Such a development did not take place thanks to the internationalist aid of our friends who were aware that Czechoslovakia was becoming a base for an attack on the world socialist community, that Czechoslovakia and the whole socialist community was in grave and acute danger", the paper wrote.

RUDE PRAVO noted that the new party leadership headed by Gustav Husak, which was formed after the April 1969 session of the Communist Party Central Committee, succeeded in a short time in launching the consolidation process in the party and society by political means and restoring the values of socialism in Czechoslovakia. "The last twenty years have confirmed that the party's action in removing the aftermath of the crisis-ridden development and pursuing the line of the further construction of socialist society in our country, laid down by the 14th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (1971), has been correct", RUDE PRAVO said.

Debt to US Forces Pakistan Into 'Imperialism'
LD1908064688 Prague CTK in English 0614 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Bratislava Aug 19 (CTK)—"It would be naive to expect that Ziaul Haq's death will suddenly change the political course in Pakistan. The opposition forces in the country do not expect it either", the Slovak daily PRAVDA commented today.

"Pakistan has its firm place in the global politics of American imperialism on the Asian continent. Washington has paid too many dollars for its services. Pakistan's debt of over 11,000 million [currency not specified] is at the same time a reliable noose in the hands of Washington which can be tightened at any time to curb a disobedient Pakistani opposition", PRAVDA wrote.

Bilak Receives French Communist Party Secretary
LD1908035088 Prague CTK in English 1840 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Poprad, East Slovakia, Aug 18 (CTK)—Presidium member and Secretary of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee Vasil Bilak received here Thursday French Communist Party Central Committee

Secretary Maxime Gremetz, who is on a visit to Czechoslovakia at the invitation of the Czechoslovak Communist Party Central Committee.

The two representatives exchanged views on current international topics and the situation in the two countries, and discussed possibilities of development of contacts between the two parties.

Soviet Trade Union Delegation Departs 13 Aug

AU1708120388 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 15 Aug 88 p 2

[CTK report in the "Brief Information" column]

[Text] An AUCCTU [All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions] delegation led by its secretary, Karatay Turysov, visited the CSSR at the invitation of the Central Council of Trade Unions [URO]. The delegation returned to Moscow on Saturday [13 August]. URO Secretary Marcela Vokrouhlikova saw the delegation off at the airport. Petr Kotov, chairman of the Trade Union of Employees of the USSR Representative Agencies in the CSSR, was also present. During its stay, the delegation visited the Slovnaft enterprise in Bratislava and met with functionaries of the URO and the Slovak Trade Union Council, whom it acquainted with the conclusions of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference and the third plenary AUCCTU session on restructuring in Soviet trade unions.

Messages on Anniversary of Treaty With Romania

AU1708123188 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Aug 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulatory Telegrams; on the Anniversary of the Signing of Treaties Between Czechoslovakia and Romania"]

[Text] The highest CSSR and Romanian representatives exchanged congratulatory telegrams on the occasion of the anniversary of the signing of the treaties of alliance between Czechoslovakia and Romania.

The telegram was sent by CPCZ Central Committee General Secretary Milos Jakes, CSSR President Gustav Husak, and CSSR Premier Lubomir Strougal to RCP Secretary General and President of the SR of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu and Prime Minister of the SR of Romania Constantin Dascalescu. The message states:

Dear comrades: On the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Czechoslovak Republic and the People's Republic of Romania, and the 20th anniversary of its prolongation, we are sending to you, the RCP Central Committee, the Government of the SR of Romania, and all Romanian people sincere, comradely congratulations and greetings on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, the CSSR Government, the Czechoslovak people, and on our own behalf.

The Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance, signed in 1948, has an important place in the history of Czechoslovak-Romanian relations. Its gradual realization led to the deepening of the cooperation between our two fraternal parties, to the development of relations in all spheres of the political, economic, and social life, and to their perfection on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. It considerably contributed to the strengthening of the ties which unite our states and the people of the two countries.

The prolonged Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the CSSR and the SR of Romania, which reflects the high level of mutual relations, created further prerequisites for their expansion and enrichment by new forms on a qualitively higher foundation. We note with satisfaction that both the spirit and the letter of this treaty are being consistently implemented. The friendship between the people of the CSSR and the SR of Romania is strengthening, and their comprehensive cooperation in the political, economic, and other spheres is developing from one year to the next.

We assure you that the CPCZ, the Government, and the Czechoslovak working people will continue to pay lasting attention to the realization of the treaty of alliance, which corresponds to the vital interests of the people of the two countries.

The firm bonds of alliance between the CSSR and the SR of Romania are a contribution to the strengthening of the community of the socialist countries, to their permanent struggle which they are waging together with the progressive forces of the whole world for maintaining peace and averting the nuclear threat, for strengthening trust among nations, and for creating a comprehensive system of international security. We are convinced that in the interest of achieving these objectives, our two countries will continue to actively contribute to the strengthening of the unity and the deepening of cooperation within the framework of the Warsaw Pact organization and CEMA.

Dear comrades, we wish you, and all Romanian Communists and working people, many further successes in the work for the prosperity of your socialist fatherland, in the implementation of the conclusions of the 13th Congress and the statewide conference of the RCP.

Honecker, Saarland President Lafontaine Confer

Different Views on Reform Noted

LD1808164388 Hamburg DPA in German 1429 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Excerpts] East Berlin (DPA)—In the opinion of Saarland Minister-President Oskar Lafontaine (SPD), "a lot more can be done" to develop intra-German relations. The Federal Government should not delay its activities, but should instead start now to address the still unresolved issues, said Lafontaine after a 3-hour talk with GDR state and party leader Erich Honecker at the Hubertusstock hunting lodge on the Werbellinsee north of Berlin on Thursday.

Lafontaine referred to questions related to the Elbe border, citizenship, and the Salzgitter Central Registry. Here it must be possible to find solutions "which advance German policy as a whole," he told journalists. He emphasized that he did not use the concept of recognition with reference to citizenship. [passage omitted]

Lafontaine told journalists that in the efforts for disarmament, steps that are "tangible" for the people should be undertaken, for example a reduction in low-level flights both in the Federal Republic and the GDR. This could give a "further thrust" to disarmament talks.

He and Honecker also discussed the effects of the Soviet reform policy on social relations in the GDR, Lafontaine reported. The GDR leadership regards these reform efforts as essentially a means of raising labor productivity, while the Federal Republic, for example, places greater emphasis on the aspects of democratization and freedom of opinion. [passage omitted]

Disarmament Discussed

LD1808174088 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1252 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN)—Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR Council of State chairman, and Oskar Lafontaine, prime minister of Saarland and SPD deputy national chairman, met for a talk at the Hubertusstock hunting lodge on the Werbellinsee on Thursday. Prime Minister Lafontaine is in the GDR at Erich Honecker's invitation.

The several-hour-long constructive talk took place in an open atmosphere. The topics were the current international situation, the current state and future prospects for relations between the two German states, and further possibilities for bilateral cooperation between the GDR and Saarland.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine welcomed the implementation of the Soviet-U.S. Treaty on the Elimination of Intermediate- and Shorter-Range Missiles as a real disarmament measure. It was now important to continue the process of disarmament and to make it irreversible through further disarmament steps in nuclear, chemical, and conventional weapons.

The two politicians advocated a 50-percent reduction in Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons under adherence to the ABM Treaty, a general and complete ban on chemical weapons and a drastic reduction in military expenditure.

A speedy implementation of these disarmament steps is in the interests of peace and in the interests of the two German states. The two sides stressed that the resources released through disarmament should be used for economic, social, and ecological development.

Oskar Lafontaine and Erich Honecker said that the achieved and achievable advances in disarmament must not be nullified by new arms steps. Both sides rejected plans to "compensate," by stockpiling and modernizing other arms, for the intermediate-range missiles eliminated.

Rather, the favorable development of international relations must be stregthened and stabilized through further steps of disarmament, security, and confidence-building.

Erich Honecker explained the comprehensive and realistic program submitted by the Warsaw Treaty members to continue disarmament in all spheres and to raise European and international security. These proposals increase the chance to prevent a war, end the arms race, and place disarmament, instead of arming, on the agenda of world history, said Erich Honecker.

The GDR's declared goal was and remains a nuclear and biochemical weapons-free and disarmed Europe. For this reason, it is working constructively and jointly with its allies to ensure that the drafting of a mandate in Vienna on the reduction of armed forces and conventional arms in Europe is concluded and that prospects arise for resuming the CSCE conference. At the same time, it was in the GDR's special interest that nuclear disarmament in Europe be extended to other spheres without delay.

Oskar Lafontaine spoke in support of a more conducive response by the Atlantic defense alliance, which should react with proposals that promote the continuation of the disarmament process. Joint security and ecological partnership are an oportunity to develop East-West cooperation in Europe. The SPD will make its contribution to reducing the military threat in Europe and creating a more secure peace.

Erich Honecker and Oskar Lafontaine agreed that today the need and the possibility existed for freeing central Europe from all weapons of mass destruction and for achieving progress in conventional disamament. In the interests of raising the security of all European people and states, they spoke out in favor of a speedy start to

separate negotiations to eliminate tactical nuclear weapons in Europe. The goal was further zero options in tactical nuclear weapons. As agreed under Article 5 of the Basic Treaty, the two German states should seize the initiative to ensure, in line with their common responsibility, that never again will war emanate from German soil, but only peace.

In this connection, the two sides praised the political initiatives developed jointly by the SPD and SED for raising security and for confidence-building. Above all, the talk on the joint SPD-SED paper, "The Battle of the Ideologies and Joint Security," must be continued and expanded. As a joint political action, this paper was an expression of the policy of peaceful competition and nonviolent dispute, over and above all ideological differences and to mutual benefit and advantage. In particular, the joint proposal for the creation of a nuclear weapons-free corridor in central Europe was increasingly proving to be an attainable interim step for reducing nuclear weapons in Europe. The implementation of that proposal, linked with the withdrawal or reduction of the most dangerous types of conventional arms, would strengthen European security and remove the capability for aggression.

Erich Honecker agreed with Oskar Lafontaine's statement that the two parties' proposal for a "zone of confidence and security in central Europe" was a milestone on the path to overcoming any thinking in categories of military confrontation and deterrence. The governments of the two German states should work for its realization with all their might. The two politicians welcomed the start of official relations between the EC and CEMA as contributing to improving relations between European states.

Erich Honecker said that as the staging of the Berlin International Meeting for Nuclear Weapons-Free Zones had demonstrated, the GDR would continue to leave nothing untried to advance the peace-promoting dialogue. The GDR would continue to work with consistency and perception in making a concrete contribution to stability, predictability, and trust on the line of contact between the two alliances.

Prime Minister Lafontaine expressed the Saarland's interest in advancing the normalization of relations between the two German states through further intensive dialogue, as has been the case in the recent past.

In view of international developments, the two sides see good possibilities for expanding relations between the GDR and FRG on the basis of the joint communique of 8 September 1987 and the concluded treaties.

A precondition for this was, however, that the two German states, as agreed on, are guided in their relations by the demands of peaceful coexistence, recognition of realities, respect for sovereignty, and consideration for mutual interests. Questions concerning respect for citizenship, the Elbe frontier, and the Salzgitter Central Registry must for this reason be resolved quickly and jointly.

The two sides underlined their demand for the long-overdue introduction of official relations between the GDR People's Chamber and the German Bundestag.

Oskar Lafontaine expressed satisfaction with the fact that relations between the Saarland and the GDR are continuing to develop in a dynamic and stable manner. The cooperation between the Saarland and the GDR in the economy, science, health service, culture, and sports was an expression of the desire and efforts by the two sides to strengthen peace and cooperation in Europe through trust and working together.

Oskar Lafontaine and Erich Honecker agreed on a series of measures to continue the path of cooperation between the GDR and the Saarland.

Individually, the following were agreed on:

—A coproduction by GDR television and Saarland television;
—An exchange of directors of the two television concerns;
—The staging of an exhibition on the Saarland in the GDR and in the Saarland.

The two politicians agreed to continue their exchange of views.

The meeting was also attended by: Frank-Joachim Herrmann, SED Central Committee member, state secretary and head of the Chancellery of the State Council chairman; and Gunter Rettner, SED Central Committee candidate member and departmental head in the SED Central Committee.

The Saarland Prime Minister was accompanied by Norbert Engel, deputy regional SPD chairman of the Saarland and former president of the Saarland Chamber of Labor, and Secretary of State Hanspeter Weber.

Lafontaine Gives News Conference

LD1808195688 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1318 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin, 18 Aug (ADN)—Following his 2 and ½ hour talk with Erich Honecker, Oskar Lafontaine briefed domestic and foreign correspondents on the topics dealt with on Thursday afternoon. Above all, questions related to arms policy and disarmament, bilateral relations, and cooperation between the SPD and SED were discussed. With respect to disarmament, he [not further identified] supported concrete steps which have immediately visible effects for the people.

He also spoke in favor of developing relations between the FRG and GDR, said Oskar Lafontaine. He believes that the Federal Government should not wait another year before arriving at solutions—which could promote further advances—to the issues of the Elbe border, citizenship, and the Salzgitter Registry.

Honecker Official Visit to Spain Set for 3-5 Oct
LD1808140788 Madrid in Spanish to Europe 1000 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Diplomatic sources today revealed that Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, will pay his first official visit to Spain from 3-5 October. Honecker is the first East German head of state to visit our country. For the German chairman, visiting Spain represents another success in his diplomatic offensive directed toward the West. He has already been officially received in France, Italy, and the Netherlands, and he has visited the capital of the FRG.

The German Communist leader will be coming to our country at a time when relations between the two Germanies are good. Bonn is also interested in reducing social tension in East Germany and strengthening Honecker's position. The East Berlin regime is now facing a population eager for reforms similar to the Soviet ones—liberalizing measures that could call into question the permanent character of the system, given the always problematic situation as a neighbor of the FRG.

Letter Asks FRG Help for Emigration
AU1808160288 Cologne Deutschlandfunk Network in German 1100 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] In an open letter a group of GDR citizens who want to leave the country has asked the FRG Government for help. In the letter, which was published in East Berlin today, the signatories react to statements made by CDU Bundestag deputy Lummer who said in July that it is not advisable to encourage anybody to leave his country, or to pretend that this is desirable.

In their letter the GDR citizens referred to the political and economic situation, and said that conditions in the GDR can be judged only by those citizens who are forced to live there against their will.

Loeffler Receives Russian Orthodox Exarch
AU1808161288 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 88 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)—Kurt Loeffler, state secretary for church affairs, received Archbishop German, exarch of the Russian Orthodox Church for Berlin and central Europe, for talks on Tuesday [16 August]. The archbishop informed the state secretary on the course of and further plans for the festivities marking the millennium of Russia's Christianization. State Secretary Loeffler paid tribute to the Russian Orthodox Church's initiatives in the scope of the Christian and church commitment to peace, disarmament, and social justice in the world. He wished its representatives further success in their work for the peaceful future of mankind, for the happiness of the Soviet people, and for further progress in building their socialist home country.

The interlocutors agreed that it is necessary for people of different ideologies and religions to cooperate in mankind's struggle for preserving peace.

Hermann Kalb, deputy state secretary for church affairs, took part in the talks.

Honecker Condolences to Gorbachev on Train Crash
LD1708173288 East Berlin AND International Service in German 1512 GMT 17 Aug 88

[Text] Berlin 17 aug (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent the following telegram to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Andrey Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium:

We are shocked to hear the news of the tragic train crash on the line between Leningrad and Moscow.

I ask you to accept our deeply felt condolences and to convey our sincere sympathies to the relatives of the victims.

Leaders' Public Appearances 4-10 August

AU1208114788 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 5 to 11 August reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, received Thai Ambassador Bhadung Dhanyangkun for his farewell visit in East Berlin on 8 August. (9 August, p 2)

Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received Thai Ambassador Bhadung Dhanyangkun for his farewell visit in Berlin on 10 August. (11 August, p 2)

Werner Krolikowski received Nicandro Pereira Barreto, justice minister of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau, for a friendly talk in East Berlin on 10 August. (11 August, p 2)

Harry Tisch, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the FDGB Central Council, visited the 24th Haffweek Fair in Ueckermuende on 6 August. (8 August, p 2)

Activation of Romanian Settlement Program Cited
AU1808140588 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 17 Aug 88 p 2

[MTI report: "Romanian Daily Reports on Implementation of Settlement Development Program"]

[Text] The Hungarian-language daily HARGITA published in Csikszereda [Miercurea Ciuc] reported on the implementation of the "settlement development program" in the Ditro area. According to the report, the population of 7,000 people of the villages of Ditro, Csengeller, and Orotva will be transferred to the agrarian-industrial center under construction at Ditro. The inhabitants of Csengeller have already moved into the center, and the territory of their present village will be used "more profitably" in agricultural activity. We also learn from the newspaper report that the "settlement plan" in Ditro depends on the participation of the population in carrying out public utility work.

On 16 August, the Austrian engineers issued an open letter to protest the destruction of Romanian villages. They called upon Foreign Minister and Vice Chancellor Alois Mock as well as the Romanian ambassador in Vienna to convey their protest to the government in Bucharest.

Soviet Editor Rebuked for Neutrality on Romania
LD1808175688 Budapest in English to Europe 2000 GMT 17 Aug 88

[Text] Differences with Romania have been more frequently aired by the media of the socialist countries, and an open letter appearing in the weekly pictorial magazine UJ TUEKOER, NEW MIRROR, points out that the information is sometimes so neutral it could no longer be regarded as genuine.

Written by Dr Miklos Kun, the son of Bela Kun, the leader of the 1919 Hungarian Council of Republics, it takes up a point with Yegor Yakovlev, editor in chief of the MOSKOVSKIYE NOVOSTI which, although favoring the reforms in the Soviet Union, approaches the Romanian-Hungarian controversy as if both sides were equally to blame, and who makes no mention of the Romanian measure that affects the Hungarian and other ethnic minorities in Romania.

Dr Kun is of the view that the seeming absolute neutrality does not accord with the progressive policy of the Soviet journal.

Straub Sends Condolences on Zia's Death
LD1808145388 Budapest MTI in English 1402 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI)—On the occasion of the death of Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, sent a telegram of condolence to Acting President Ghulam Ishaq Khan.

President Straub Receives Papal Envoy
LD1808205888 Budapest MTI in English 1433 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 18 (MTI)—Bruno F. Straub, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, met titular Archbishop Francesco Colasuonno, apostolic nuncio of special authorization, in Budapest on Thursday. The apostolic nuncio, invited to Hungary by the church, is to attend a ceremonial mass in Budapest on August 20 on the 950th anniversary of the death of King Saint Stephen as the personal envoy of Pope John Paul II.

Present in the meeting were Cardinal Laszlo Paskai, archbishop of Esztergom and president of the Hungarian Catholic Episcopal Bench, and State Secretary Imre Miklos, president of the state office for church affairs.

Use of Certificates of Deposit Approved
LD1808153488 Budapest MTI in English 1419 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 18, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The government's recommendation on the introduction of the certificate of deposit (CD) has won the approval of parliamentary committees. The Presidential Council is to issue a law-decree on making the CD operative as from 1 September.

Mr Attila Madarasi, secretary of state at the Finance Ministry, said at a meeting of the parliamentary committees and representatives of the government that the reason for introducing the CD is the desire to offer a new and attractive financial instrument to encourage saving by the population. At present people tend to buy valuable durable goods and/or real estate rather than to put their money in a bank.

The members of parliament and the representatives of the government agreed that it is beneficial to introduce the CD for it is to promote the relations between the people at large and the companies on the one had and the banks on the other. Moreover, it is likely to increase competition among the banks.

Some MPs expressed the fear that when banks compete in setting rates of interests, that will heighten inflationary pressure, and that higher interests rates will hinder investment. It is also feared that in proportion to an increase in trade in CDs, the stock of savings deposits will decrease, which in turn would jeopardize low-interest credit-granting for housing projects which are financed from the savings deposits of the National Savings Bank, OTP.

Other MPs argued that smaller capability of the people to save and not their unwillingness is the cause of stagnation in the stock of savings deposits. So many

banks and financial institutions are competing for the citizens' money that, as one MP put it, 'bankers only find each other's hands when digging [into] citizens' pockets'.

Mr Madarasi stressed that the government would project the savings deposits that serve as a cover for the loans to home-builders. For that reason this year the value of CDs issued for the population will be kept within limits.

Unemployment Benefit Proposal Detailed

LD1808205588 Budapest MTI in English
1429 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Budapest, August 18, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The State Office for Wages and Labour (ABMH) is considering two possibilities to realize unemployment benefits in Hungary. The key issue is who should cover the costs, which is why plans call for realizing the benefits in two stages.

Costs of the first stage would be covered from the already operating employment fund, that is, indirectly, from the state budget. Later on, the employment fund would be separated from the budget, and contributions from employers and employees would go to the fund, probably from 1991, and the budget would only be utilized if the fund runs into a deficit. In other words, the fund would operate as a compulsory insurance. Then only those who had paid unemployment insurance for at least one year would be entitled to unemployment benefit. Thus first-time job seekers unable to find jobs would not receive it. A retraining programme would be ensured for them, or young qualified experts would be employed as traineees, and companies would be refunded the wage expenditure of their employing trainees either in full or in part for a certain period.

The insured would receive the benefit for one year: 75 percent of their former gross average earnings for the first six months, 60 percent later on. The monthly benefit could not be less than gross 3,000 forints (55.5 USD), and no more than gross 10,000 forints (185.2 USD).

The current practice ensures prolonged notice time and relief while seeking another job to workers if they lose their jobs through no fault of their own. Workers receive full pay for the first six months of the notice time, 75 percent of their salaries for the next three months, and 60 percent for another three months.

The ABMH plan which would term jobs carrying a commuting time of no more than three hours as 'acceptable' would also be detrimental to the unemployed. At present the commuting time is limited to two hours. According to plans, jobs would also be 'acceptable' if earnings in the new workplace are 75 percent of the previous salary (at present the amount is 90 percent of the former wage).

There were 16,000 unemployed in Hungary in July, 1988, which is 0.33 percent of the population able to work. The employment fund of the government currently manages 1.2 billion forints (22.2 million USD) from the budget.

10,000 Strikers Continue Nationwide Protests

Walesa Blames Authorities

AU1808191588 Paris AFP in English
1904 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 18 (AFP)—Fresh industrial action in Polish mines and ports Thursday brought the number of strikers to 10,000, as Lech Walesa, leader of the banned trade union Solidarity, blamed authorities for the growing crisis.

Workers at two pits in Jastrezbie, southern Poland joined 4,000 miners on strike there since Monday and 500 strikers at nearby Kaczyce, all of whom are seeking higher salaries and official recognition of Solidarity.

A further 2,000 miners at the Piekary Slaskie pit in the Upper Silesian capital of Katowice have been on strike since Wednesday.

Meanwhile, the large Baltic Sea port of Szczecin was paralysed Thursday by a strike involving 3,000 dockers and 1,000 transport workers and which later spread to the nearby port of Swinoujscie.

The Szczecin workers, who formed a joint strike committee, have invited Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to come and negotiate with them.

Activists at the Warski naval shipyard in Szczecin, under close police scrutiny, failed to organise a meeting of dock workers to ask if they wanted to strike. "We've failed today, but we will start again", an activist said.

Solidarity has scheduled a meeting Friday at the Gdansk shipyards in northern Poland, where the union was founded in 1980, and where 10,000 people are employed.

Mr. Walesa said Thursday that striking had become "the only method" to compel the government to make democratic reforms, speaking to the Western press at his home in Gdansk.

He said miners in Upper Silesia, dockers in Szczecin and other striking workers around the country were waging a "fair struggle."

Workers are demanding the legalization of Solidarity because they see it as capable of defending their interests. Its recognition is "the condition" for true political and economic reforms in Poland, he said.

"The economic situation is a disaster," the Nobel Peace Prize laureate added. Only the government's "blindness and selfishness" could explain its reluctance to institute reform.

The Communist Party Politburo warned Wednesday that the authorities would not tolerate a "return to anarchy", calling the strikes "blackmail" and saying they would only "worsen economic problems and halt reforms."

Informed sources here say the strike action could very soon spread further across the country.

Walesa Support Criticized

LD1808204288 Warsaw PAP in English
1843 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18—Several recent illegal strikes in Poland have alarmed public opinion. It is perfectly understandable in the case of a strike at such a key industrial plant as the Manifest Lipcowy [July Manifesto] colliery of Jastrzebie-Zdroj. Four days of stoppage at a mine like this must affect Polish coal exports quota, which, in turn, incurs consequences not only for the servicing of Polish foreign debt. Can such a loss be made up? The example of the Lenin Steelworks of Nowa Huta, near Krakow, shows that it is a difficult task to accomplish.

Lech Walesa has been recently asked by correspondents of certain Western news agencies to give his opinion. REUTER in a dispatch of August 16, and the AFP in a August 17th story, published his replies which, as a matter of fact, support the illegal strikes. Remembering the fiasco of his appeals to support the illegal strike at the Gdansk shipyard early last May in which he personally participated, Walesa is not repeating his mistake now. He merely says in general that social dissatisfaction is mounting since "not a single political or economic reform promised by General Jaruzelski has been put to life," (AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE).

A statement of this kind does not even merit polemics. Everybody knows that it is only owing to reforms that Poland of 1988 is a country different from that of 1981, both politically and economically. It is borne out, among other evident proofs, by the right of legal strike procedure introduced in Poland after 1981. And most foreign observers admit as much.

Everybody also knows that it is difficult to put to life economic reforms which require sacrifice in the current economic situaiton. But there is no other way. And this is the objective truth.

And it is also true that illegal strikes are hitting out at reforms and result in making introduction of reforms even more painful. Similarly, economic sanctions taken with regard to Poland after 1981 by certain NATO countries hit out at Polish economy. And similarly, it should be recalled here, Lech Walesa supported those sanctions too, while the entire nation still has to pay for it now.

Strike May Cause Safety Hazards

LD1808151088 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 18—In connection with the halt to extraction at the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto] mine forced by the strike there, PAP correspondent in Katowice asked vice president of the Supreme Mining Office Tadeusz Zygadlowicz to characterize the operating conditions at the coal mine and the natural hazards occurring there. Excerpts:

"The 'Manifest Lipcowy' coal mine ranks among deep mines. The main extraction is conducted at a level of 705 m. among coal mines of the Rybnik Basin it is the most methane hazardous. It is classified in the 4th category of methane hazardousness.

"Independently of the strong methanization at 'Manifest Lipcowy' there are also other natural, very dangerous phenomena such as: the danger of methane and rock explosions of tremendous force, capable of crushing rocks during drilling. There is also a propensity for the coal to self-ignite which stems from the depth at which it lies and the geological structure. The mine's ceilings are also weak. High pressure therefore poses a constant danger of headings being crushed, cave-ins and the like.

"For safety reasons it is necessary to maintain steady operations in the whole mine. Longer stoppages of extraction in excavation walls pose a threat of cave-ins while the loss of the possibility to ventilate could even lead to a catastrophe, not to mention big material losses. Disturbances in the functioning of ventilation could furthermore cause headings and ventilation galleries to bottle-neck. The stop of rhythmic coal haulage could also cause its natural heating up in dumping grounds. Coal could simply start burning."

"It is dangerous for any mine to temporarily suspend its normal operation, and thus it is required to maintain an indispensable skeleton human personnel in order to preserve safety of miners and to protect national property, such as a mining plant, from loss.

"It is unacceptable to obstruct execution of duties of a director—operational manager of a mine. The Supreme Mining Office has both the right and duty to hold the director fully responsible for execution of his duties. And hence, vice-director of Rybnik's District Mining Office Zygmunt Kostyrek also informed the group of strikers about the threats as well as about duties resting with the director—operational manager of the mine. The duties result from the articles of the mining law and from security regulations.

"The skeleton crew indispensable to maintain the Manifest Lipcowy mine in operational condition were appointed by Director Karol Grzywa and they were permitted to go about their duties, since otherwise it would mean playing with fire, of which miners should be best aware in any situation: Small as it may be, any spark, especially at a methane mine, can initiate a gross human and economic tragedy," Supreme Mining Office vice-president said.

Manager Describes Situation

LD1808204588 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Interview with the manager of the "July Manifesto" coal mine on 18 August; place not given]

[Text] [Unidentified correspondent] What is the situation in the "July Manifesto" mine today?

[Manager] Unfortunately, it is much worse than yesterday. Since we still are not carrying out extraction work, the fire situation has deteriorated considerably. We have noted the appearance of carbon dioxide, which is a symptom of fire danger. If I am unable to resume work on some threatened coal faces within a very short time, fire will occur in some of them. As far as other dangers are concerned; the methane situation is under control for the time being, and there is no threat.

The number of men at my disposal is sufficient to ascertain and inspect, but at least another hundred are needed to carry out normal extraction. Whether or not I will be accepted is subject to negotiations at the moment. I conducted such negotiations until 1920 yesterday, but then an interval was declared—by the other side, naturally—and we must abide by it. Then, negotiations were not resumed. All my appeals to the work force to understand the difficult situation were of no avail. As far as they are concerned, the most important thing is the meeting of their now-unrealistic demands. The simplest of these demands—those that lie within my power—I would be able to settle on the spot, but this is not the point. There are several instigators in the mine who manipulate the work force. I never have had any trouble with the work force, but in the hands of such experienced troublemakers I simply have no chance to get to grips with them because the troublemakers are in direct contact with my people and they invent such easily inciting slogans. They have even brought a singer to the mine with them who sings Solidarity tunes.

Once again, I repeat that the situation is becoming more and more difficult and dramatic.

Update on Szczecin Situation

LD1808201888 Warsaw PAP in English 1453 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 18—Specialising in servicing general cargo, two entire jetties at the Szczecin port and partly a third one too stopped loading operations yesterday here on six vessels out of twenty currently moored in port.

A group of some 150 dockers of the port's 6,000-strong crew and nearly 50 workers of the "Norma" and "Rekord" co-operatives operating on contract at the port as the so-called loading reserve started an illegal strike and formulated their demands.

The demands include political and economic stipulations, an example of the latter being a 50-per-cent pay rise, with their pay being already one of highest in Szczecin.

The Szczecin port's bulk cargo department as well as transport facility also stopped work today. Loading operations are not being carried out at the total of 16 vessels.

This will have to result in serious distrubance of contacts with foreign partners as well as of supplies to factories and domestic market in general.

Public bus transport stopped here this morning, thus causing considerable problems for people commuting to work.

Facing this situation, the voivodship authorities undertook a number of measures leading to improvement of transport situation in town. Coaches leased from tourist organizations and factories were put in circulation.

Crews of Szczecin's public transport facilities on illegal strike had formulated economic and political demands.

Szczecin Union Board Position

LD1808162588 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] In connection with the ongoing situation, the main board of the port workers' trade union at Szczecin harbor has publicized its position on the illegal sit-in strike by part of the Szczecin port work force:

The port workers' trade union main board, we read in the communique, supports all legal activities in defense of the work force's interests connected with the maintenance of real wages and standards of living. We state with disquiet that the often inept decisions on prices and wages, devastating the market and intensifying inflation; and the tax system, suffocating the undertakings of independent enterprises, have led to social tension. The arrogance, sluggishness, and lack of reaction from a section of the state administration to the signals coming in from the trade unions increase the tension. All this is one of the main reasons for the present situation. We have come out and always come out in favor of the goals of the economic reform: democracy, self-management, technical and organizational progress, improvement in market supplies and in the standard of living.

However, up to now, the reform—implemented bureaucratically, inconsistently, and incoherently—has not brought either the expected economic results or the declared maintenance of the standard of living of workers, old-age, and disability pensioners. People connect such a policy with price increases and superficial measures. We have warned and we still warn against official optimism that does not match the realities of life.

The main board of the enterprise trade union of port workers takes the stance that the justified defense of workforce interests must take a course in accordance with the trade union act, (?including) the right to collective dispute and strikes. A strike is the ultimate weapon in Poland's current economic situation and, by the same token, of our enterprise. The present strikes in the port are a disaster for us all. The main board of the enterprise trade union will take up the struggle to implement the economic demands put forward. However, it firmly opposes wildcat strikes and exploitation of the workers' protests for manipulation in the interest of various politicizers. The wildcat strike leads to an unnecessary split in the work force. We appeal to all trade union members as well as to the remainder of the work force, which does not belong to our organization, to show great circumspection and responsibility for the fate of the enterprise and our common existence.

This was signed by the main board of the enterprise trade union of port workers of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie harbor board.

Miners' Unions Position

LD1908010288 Warsaw PAP in English 0030 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug 18—Below is the text of the position assumed by the Miners' Unions Federation:

The Federation of the Unions of Miners, which has come to existence in effect of a collective willingness of factory union organizations operating in a vast majority of mining enterprises, implements a programme whose supreme goal is protection of workers employed by enterprises covered by the federation's activities.

The adopted report procedure made it possible to closely monitor the attainments of the federation, its presidium, and leadership. Such a reporting was used at the 1st congress of the federation. So it will be during the conference of delegates scheduled for October 28, this year.

This year, marked with untoward effects of the unsuccessful price-income operation, the federation has steadfastly defended the interests of the miners (extraordinary meeting of the federation's Presidium 28 April, 1988). At another meeting (May 8) in which government representatives took part, a resolution was adopted on starting a collective dispute with the government in order to eliminate the disproportions which had occurred between wages in the mining industry and the growing costs of living of miners' families.

Negotiations necessitiated by the dispute ended with an agreement under which wages in the mining industry were regulated. This regulation was not done correctly in all places causing dissatisfaction and the necessity to make appropriate corrections, which was expressed by miners' protest in the "Boleslaw Smialy" mine.

This led to concrete talks in the Ministry of Industry on August 11, this year, which resulted in a draft decree allowing for the remarks and proposals of the federation. Full-detailed information about the results of this action was conveyed to all mining enterprises on August 12, this year.

The undertaken actions and results obtained, supported not only by strong reasons but also by legal forms of protest, correspond with the postulates made by miners via their union organizations, attempts to (plagiarize) [PAP parentheses] the actions previously initiated by the federation and other union organizations make an impression that there are forces lacking in arguments and preying on the achievements of the unions.

The Federation's council states that attempts to spread unrest in this situation and the forwarding of the same or new demands, misinform the public and crews. This serves no interest of the miners and does not make easier the activities of the federation.

'Majority' of Demands Obtained

LD1808193588 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Here is a report from Lower Silesia on how a conflict has been resolved in Turow:

The Wroclaw paper GAZETA ROBOTNICZA published an article today entitled: Response of Employees and Administration to Demands Made by Miners. It refers to protests by miners from the brown coal colliery at Turow. Miners submitted altogether 46 demands to the management concerning, among other things, pay increases.

Also miners from Konin, Sieniawa, and Belchatow recognized the demands as their own.

On Tuesday, in the Turow colliery, a meeting was held at which the author of the article, Bozena Bryl, was present. At the meeting, protesting miners met representatives from the Ministry of Industry, guilds, and trade unionists from coal mines around the country. As a result miners have obtained a majority of the benefits they asked for; a response to the remaining demands will be delivered on 31 August.

In the Siemianowice colliery, as well, a group of mining (?shaft) material transport section workers, put forward the initiative of holding talks with the management and trade unions. Demands of a social nature were submitted. The talks were held and agreement reached.

Miners' Demands Evaluated

LD1808204888 Warsaw PAP in English 1750 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18—The list of demands put forward by miners on illegal strike at the Manifest Lipcowy [July Manifesto] colliery and at three other mines of the Katowice Voivodship is an open one. As situation develops, demands and conditions of various calibre are being expanded.

Among stipulations of political nature, the demand to reanimate the "Solidarnosc" is most accentuated. In other words, the stipulation consists in returning to the situation of 1981, when the national economy, and entire society along with it, had a foretaste of "benefits" of labour pluralism perceived in this way.

The stand of the state and political authorities with regard to such pluralism which could be taken advantage of to dismantle the economy and the state is already known, unequivocal and consistent.

As there is no returning to the situation prior to August 1980, neither there is returning to the situation prior to December 1981.

Whereas, an analysis of economic demands voiced by miners on strike at the Manifest Lipcowy colliery makes one draw a conclusion that a part of them is undoubtedly justified, that other give rise to reservations, while some other elicit astonishment.

Several of strikers' demands relate to general issues. An example here is the stipulation to fix uniform prices for the same commodities throughout the country.

This would imply a return to the situation prior to economic reforms where irrespective of production cost, fixed prices were in force which rendered market competition of producers impossible, and followingly, made it equally impossible for them to lower prices.

Nonetheless, the stipulation of miners to render family allowances uniform is consistent with the course of amendments prepared in the system of social benefits.

Most demands of typically mining nature have been dictated by a striving to upgrade the material and moral rank of miner's labour.

It is a common knowledge that high earnings of miners are obtained for the most part owing to extended work time, on Saturdays and Sundays chiefly.

And thus, it seems entirely justifiable that miners should demand a ban be imposed on forcing miners to work Saturdays and Sundays.

That such practices have been so far tolerated at mines is no good thing. However, is it not an exaggerated demand to increase wages as stipulated by miners of the Jastrzebie colliery so that their earnings between Monday and Friday equalled twice the national average.

How does this demand look in contrast with, low as they are, earnings of doctors or scientists with highest training and professional qualifications.

There are even more stipulations of this kind which indicate a necessity to generally and thoroughly restructure the hierarchy of values in remuneration systems as well as an urgent need to accelerate structural transformations of the economy.

Some demands can give rise to reservations from the point of view of interests of miners themselves. Pit miners have always wanted, and rightly so, better pay than that given to surface workers.

And now they put forward demands to pay a 14th salary (a traditional annual bonus equalling average monthly pay) to surface departments too, and to award identical coal allowance to all workers.

Equally astonishing is the demand to make pensions uniform throughout the entire mining industry so that the discrepancy between the lowest and the highest pension did not exceed a few thousand zlotys of difference.

Now, if we all consent nowadays to a sharp differentiation in pay, how can we agree to putting pensions at the same level. Pensions which, alike wages, are a calling card of workers, their efficiency and responsibility.

A number of demands shows that things were not going at their best at the Manifest Lipcowy colliery. And the situation there must have dictated the demands to improve equipment and material management, to consult mining investment projects with the crew, to introduce radical cuts into administration and control personnel.

But does it take a strike to deal with those mine's internal problems. Where have workers' self-management, trade union and party organizations been hiding all this time.

And finally, demand which can in no way be defended as it has no legal grounds in Polish legislation, nor has it in the legislation of any other state, for that matter: to recognize strike-time days of "work" as normal working days and to pay for them accordingly. But from what money shall we ask. Nobody knows.

Laws on Strikes Explained

LD1808193488 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 18—The strike at the Manifest Lipcowy [July Manifesto] colliery in Jastrzebie-Zdroj was deemed illegal by the regional public prosecutor as it violates the rules of the 1982 trade union law.

The most important legal principles of solving collective disputes are innovative solutions in the legislation of the socialist state and they aimed to guarantee the right to strike, envisaged by the 1980 August agreements, to trade unions and at the same time to regulate the procedure in conflict situations so that the strike could be reached for only in the last resort, after exhausting all other possibilities of solving the dispute. That is why the law laid a special stress on mediatory procedure.

When a conflict arises, trade unions and organs of administration are obliged to immediately start negotiations to as much as possible nip the dispute in the bud.

If the negotiations fail, another attempt, a mediatory procedure started at the motion of one or both parties, can take place.

Further course of the mediation must be started and it is important to appeal to the Council of Social Arbitration, a previously unknown institution. The placing of these councils at independent courts [phrase as received] guarantees that many disputes can be solved in this way, not resorting to strike. Only after these attempts to solve the conflict are exhausted and if they turn out to be ineffective, a trade union can take advantage of the right to proclaim a strike.

The law clearly states that the strike can be proclaimed only to defend economic and social interests of a given working group but it deems political strikes impermissable.

The proclamation of the strike requires that a trade union should previously gain acceptance of a majority of the working crew and this should take place in secret ballot. The law guarantees full voluntary participation in the strike and bans the exerting of any pressure on employees who want to work. The strike is proclaimed at least 7 days earlier, about which the trade union should notify a factory manager.

The participation in a legal strike, that is, organized in keeping with these principles of procedure, is the employees' right and cannot cause negative consequences for strikers.

The right to strike was safeguarded by detailed terms so as to prevent the rash use of this weapon and the turning of conflicts into a destructive element.

The law envisages responsibility for violating its rulers and states clearly that he who runs an illegal strike, that is, organized contrary to the provisions of this law, is liable to the penalty of imprisonment to one year, the limitation of liberty or fine.

Labor Minister Sets Deadline

LD1808195088 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Excerpts] Here is a statement by the labor and social welfare minister:

In connection with the strikes taking place, the labor and social welfare minister issues the reminder that strikes can only by organized in accordance with the provisions of Section Five of the Trade Union Law of 8 October 1982. [passage omitted]

This kind of legal regulation regarding the proclamation and organization of strikes corresponds to international standards and exists in the majority of developed countries in the world.

Strikes organized in contravention of the provisions of this act are illegal. Therefore, participation in such strikes is, in light of Article 51, a violation of the fundamental duties of the employee, in accordance with the Labor Code and other labor law regulations. Participation in an illegal strike, besides the possibility of applying to the employee the measures set out in the Labor Code—up to and including disciplinary dismissal—causes, as in the case of unjustified absence, the following consequences:

Loss of the right to remuneration for the time not worked;

Loss of the right to bonuses, awards, and other payments which are dependent on effective and impeccable work; the awards based on profit, the so-called 13th and 14th wages [bonus payment equal to 1 month's salary], and other special benefits from the branch charters.

In accordance with the special powers and privileges of the Council of Ministers as laid down in the act of 11 May 1988, enterprise directors are reminded of the absolute duty to apply these regulations. At the same time, taking into consideration the circumstances which have come about, enterprise directors, in agreement with worker councils and factory socio-political organizations, in exceptional cases may depart from applying the measures and sanctions set out by law, on condition that the concerned employees return to work by a deadline issued by the director—not later than 19 August of this year—and that losses caused by the illegal strike are made up.

Strikers Refuse Journalist

LD1808225088 Warsaw PAP in English 2216 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Szczecin, Aug. 18—A journalist of the GLOS SZCZECINSKI paper tried to talk with participants in an illegal strike in bus depots of the voivodship municipal transport enterprise in Szczecin. Excerpts from his report: "...I try to get in touch. Some want to talk, but other don't. I say that a report on their protest will be full only when I get to know what their point is. Unfortunately, a talk proves to be impossible as the emotions of those uncompromising prevail over others.

"The depot at the Struga St. The entrance is guarded by persons wearing overalls. I am not allowed to enter the premises. I ask about the management. A moment later a small group of individuals appears. Their representative immediately assumes me that there is nothing to talk about. I inquire into the reasons, the key argument is the assertion that I will not write truth under any circumstances. I explain that to write it, one should know it. The only reaction is (a term of abuse) as farewell.

"I cannot also get in contact with the director and manager of the depot. I am barred from meeting them."

Further Reportage on Work Stoppages 19 Aug

Strikes in Katowice Continue

LD1908124488 Warsaw PAP in English 0937 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Katowice, Aug. 19—Illegal strikes are still underway in the "Manifest Lipcowy" [July Manifesto], "30-Lecia PRL," "Jastrzebie," and "Mosz Czenica" mines in Jastrzebie-Zdroj, in the "Morcinek" mine in Kaczyce and the "Andaluzja" in Piekary Slaskie, all in the Katowice Voivodship.

The directors of all these mines decided to suspend production operations.

The strikers at the "Morcinek" coal mine in Kaczyce have not granted permission for maintenance workers to go underground.

The maintenance workers conduct mine drainage, measure methane concentration, air composition underground, maintenance of power equipment underground, and excavation walls and working faces monitoring.

This poses a threat of the most serious dangerous, considering the scale of hazards occurring in this mine.

Szczecin Union on 'Disaster'

LD1908090488 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] A tense situation persists in Szczecin. Parts of the work forces of the port of Szczecin and the depots of the voivodship municipal transport enterprises are continuing unlawful strikes. To facilitate travel to work, the Szczecin Voivoda has issued a decision increasing the frequency of trains between leftbank and rightbank Szczecin. Enterprises coaches are also being made available to the population.

Yesterday the enterprise board of the port workers trade union at the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port administration announced its position. It says: Strike is the ultimate weapon in the present economic situation of Poland and thus of our enterprise. The present stoppage at the port is a disaster for all of us. Wildcat strikes lead to unnecessary splits in the work force. We appeal to all members of our union, as well as to the remainder of the work force who are not members of our organization, to show great discretion and a sense of responsibility for the future of the enterprise and for our common well-being.

Freight Car Lines Grow in Szczecin

LD1908130588 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Correspondent Marek Borowiec report from Szczecin]

[Excerpts] Parts of the work forces of the port of Szczecin and the Voivodship Municipal Transport Enterprise [WPKM] are continuing unlawful strikes. [passage omitted]

This morning the transport situation was worsened by part of the work force of the Niemierzyn tram depot who began an unlawful strike. So, there is a shortage of trams along the routes, as well as of busses.

Today's Szczecin press carries extensive reporting on the situation in the port of Szczecin. [passage omitted] This morning 26 ships were waiting to be unloaded or loaded in the port and on the roads. The line of freight cars which have been denied entry into the port grounds by the illegal strike committee port grounds—this also applies to road transport—is growing.

The strikers' demands both at the port of the WPKM are similar and of a political and economic nature. The strikers are demanding significant pay rises, up to 50 percent, although it follows from information supplied by the labor and pay department of the Szczecin-Swinoujscie port administration that this year's average pay came to Z50,394 for persons employed in manual jobs. If we add profit bonuses to that, the pay rises to Z78,330. And that is sum on which the port workers are demanding a 50 percent rise.

Gdansk Workers Threaten Strike

AU1908102688 Paris AFP in English 1006 GMT 19 Aug 88

[Text] Warsaw, Aug 19 (AFP)—Workers at the huge naval shipyards in Gdansk, northern Poland, issued an ultimatum Friday threatening to go on strike unless the government recognised the banned Solidarity trade union by Monday.

The ultimatum was issued after a meeting at the yards Friday morning, in which Solidarity leader Lech Walesa took part, one of Mr. Walesa's advisors told AFP.

Lech Kaczynski quoted a statement by the Nobel Peace Prize-winning leader of Solidarity, which said that Gdansk workers had already decreed a "state of strike readiness".

The shipworkers also expressed their firm support for strikers throughout the country, where thousands of miners and dockers have begun industrial action calling for the recognition of Solidarity.

Meanwhile, informed sources said miners went on strike at four more pits late Thursday, raising the number of collieries affected to nine with 30,000 workers involved.

In a related development, plainclothed police officers in Wroclaw arrested the local leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, Wladyslaw Frasyniuk, on Thursday night, according to a source there reached by telephone.

Mr. Frasyniuk was picked up on the street, the source said, in a move apparently aimed at preventing him from organizing support in the southwestern city for Poland's striking workers.

The latest collieries affected by strikes are at Wodzislaw Slaski, south of Katowice in Upper Silesia, at nearby Sosnowiec, and at Jastrzebie, in southern Poland, where workers at three other pits have already gone on strike since Monday.

Thousands of miners at Kaczyce, near Jastrzebie, and at the Piekary Slaskie pit near Katowice have been on strike since Wednesday.

The Polish authorities only officially acknowledged Friday that workers were on strike at one pit near Jastrzebie. The Labour Ministry had earlier warned that strikers faced the sack if they did not end their "illegal" action by Friday.

The large Baltic Sea port of Szczecin was also paralysed Thursday by a strike by 3,000 dockers and 1,000 transport workers, which later spread to the nearby port of Swinoujscie.

The Szczecin workers, who have formed a joint strike committee, invited Polish leader General Wojciech Jaruzelski to come and negotiate with them.

Mr. Walesa said Thursday that striking had become "the only method" to compel the government to make democratic reforms, speaking to the Western press at his home in Gdansk, where Solidarity was founded in 1980.

He said miners in Upper Silesia, dockers in Szczecin and other striking workers around the country were waging a "fair struggle".

Workers are demanding the legalization of Solidarity because they see it as capable of defending their interests. Its recognition is "the condition" for true political and economic reforms in Poland, he said.

Conditions for Trade Union Pluralism Not 'Ripe'

LD1908090588 Warsaw PAP in English
0825 GMT 19 Aug 88

["Time Not Ripe for Trade Union Pluralism"—PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, Aug. 19—Former leaders of the "Solidarnosc" movement have been proclaiming for years that the only way to save Poland and solve her economic problems is to restore trade union pluralism.

In their opinion, all problems of the country would disappear as if by magic after these conditions were met. They frequently assure their readers about this in clandestine papers as well as in statements for Western radio stations.

Calls for a restoration of trade union pluralism have grown in strength of late. The strategists of former "Solidarnosc" did not choose this period by chance. This is because 7-8 years have elapsed since Poland was driven to the brink of an abyss. Since that time a new, young generation has surfaced, one which did not take part in those dramatic events. Counting on their small knowledge of what took place in Poland in 1981, the initiators of the current protests, as well as the spring strikes, chiefly bet on young and unexperienced employees who could be steered much more easily.

The law on trade unions did not rule out the idea of trade union pluralism in Poland, suspending its implementation up to the time when socio-political and economic conditions are ripe for this. Today such conditions do not exist. The present wildcat strikes prove that this provision in the law was correct and far-sighted. Today trade union pluralism in the plant would inevitably lead first to an auction [as received] of postulates and demands, to unhealthy competition and finally to social and economic anarchy.

The reborn trade union movement frequently and firmly defends the rightful interests of the working people. Nonetheless, every, even loosely organized, group can easily outbid the postulates forwarded by the trade unionists by still greater demands, winning cheap support among the least experienced. This way workers can be easily manipulated, divided and conflicts among the crews aggravated.

This is in general what politicians from former "Solidarnosc" are after. To outbid the trade union postulates, to capture the initiative, to forward several dozen catchy but unrealistic demands in the plant, to set crews at odds, win over the young and in the final count lead to economic catastrophe. The game is being played with marked cards under the principle that the worse things are the better. And Poland has already worked through this lesson. It is worthwhile bearing this political aspect of the strikes in mind, because, for one, the illegal protests being initiated weaken Poland's position on the international arena and do not strengthen it.

The communique from Tuesday's meeting of the PUWP CC Political Bureau stresses that strike blackmail, which is accompanied by calls to restore the situation of complete disorganization of life in Poland from several years back, can only deepen economic difficulties, check processes of reform and national agreement. It also accentuates that there can be no return to anarchy and past structures.

Need for Single Trade Union Evaluated

AU1908085688 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish
16 Aug 88 p 1

[Editorial: "Why Only One?"]

[Text] You can view this issue from the structural and constitutional viewpoint, you can see in it an element of the still continuing political struggle, or you can also take a quite pedestrian and practical view of it. Why then should there be only one trade union in the same enterprise?

Some people say that this is what the economic administration aims at, because it "does not want to have any troubles." This is an exceptionally false thesis. If you consider the wishes of the management whose performance is hindered by trade union activities, you will easily see that nothing could be more convenient for it than the existence of many trade union organizations and of possibilities of setting them at loggerheads. The same reasoning can be applied to the party authorities in enterprises, authorities averse to the strength of trade unions. Briefly, he who wants the trade union movement to be weak is bound to be in favor of splitting it into various streams, preferably feuding streams.

Other people say that the principle of "one enterprise, one trade union" is an attempt against workers freedoms, because it deprives work forces of the opportunity

of choice. This could really be so if trade union affiliation were to become a duty of workers (this has happened in the so-called democratic world when powerful trade unions would force certain entrepreneurs to employ only members of these unions). But another circumstance is more important: The trade union principle, which is valid in our country and is based on the organizational independence and legal separateness of every trade union in enterprises, is responsible for the fact that no trade union can become anything other than what the given work force makes it.

Trade unions' basic function is to defend workers rights and interests. He who has experienced life in enterprises knows perfectly well that every enterprise is full of contradictory interests in the individual groups of workers and is able to easily imagine how individual trade unions would wage life and death struggles. The only victors would be narrow groups of different trade unions, but certainly not the work forces. The trade union pluralism as conceived of by some people would produce only such results. Nor is the present showdown performed by informal groups in the Rudna mine for ambitious and political reasons against the existing and operating trade union aktivs in favor of such pluralism.

It is worth realizing that a single trade union in an enterprise constitutes an exceptionally transparent form of accord among the working people, of a healthy compromise in coordinating the interests of different groups of workers, and of joint efforts to present coordinated position to the administrative and self-management authorities in an enterprise. No one who is concerned about the good of the working people and the effectiveness of their solitary actions can demand that such accord should be disrupted. It is good that workers collectives continue to understand this fact better and better.

German Film Crew Detained for 6 Hours

LD1808202388 Hamburg DPA in German 1953 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw (DPA)—A ZDF German television film crew was held by police for 6 hours in Jastrzebie today. The ZDF's correspondent in Warsaw, Geri Nasarski, reports that the team was detained and given a severe warning shortly after driving toward Warsaw after filming at the gates of the strikebound "July Manifesto" mine.

This incident shows that the atmosphere in Upper Silesia, particularly in Jastrzebie, is becoming increasingly strained. [passage omitted]

Genscher Asks Totu To End Levelling of Villages
LD1808135288 Hamburg DPA in German 1135 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Bonn (DPA)—In a letter to his Romanian counterpart Ioan Totu, Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher has today attempted to halt the land reform plans of the Ceausescu government. The deputy spokesman for the foreign office, Reinhard Bettzuege, has confirmed that "with great concern" about the planned levelling of half the 13,000 Romanian villages, Genscher urgently requested that his letter be brought to the attention of head of state Nicolae Ceausescu.

In view of the increasing disquiet in German and European public opinion, which Genscher also mentions in his letter, the Federal Government has now decided to make known its efforts over several months for the so-called "systematization" to be reversed. Because of the special interests of the Federal Government, it had until now remained unknown that since 9 May—4 days after the Ceausescu speech announcing the reforms—there have been six meetings through diplomatic channels, at ambassador and state secretary level with urgent inquiries from the German side, diplomatic circles in Bonn made known today.

To date the Foreign Ministry had kept silence because there are still 200,000 Romanian citizens of German nationality living in the country. In addition, concern is increasing that the Romanian blocking of the CSCE conference in Vienna could further delay the urgently needed disarmament talks for Europe.

However, the planned destruction of the villages touches on such fundamental human rights that these questions can no longer be swept under the table, it was said. However, the prospects of the Romanian party and state leader being influenced are thought to be very low in Bonn. The Federal Government would have to consider more far-reaching steps, responsible sources reported. The federal president could decide to write to Ceausescu directly.

Totu, CSSR Counterpart Exchange Messages
AU1808153288 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 88 P 3

[Text] On the 20th anniversary of the signing of the new Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the CSSR, Ioan Totu, Romania's minister of foreign affairs, and his Czechoslovak counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek, exchanged congratulatory cables.

Events Abroad Pegged to National Day
AU1808174888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1533 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 18/08/1988—On the forthcoming national day of the Romanian people—the 44th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation—homage-paying events are arranged in various countries' capitals and towns.

A festive meeting was held in Kiev when emphasis was placed on the significance of the historical event of 23 August 1944 as well as on the Romanian people's achievements in the years of socialist construction, especially after the Ninth RCP Congress.

Stressing the upward course of the Romanian-Soviet relations, the speakers underscored the decisive role of the summit talks and understandings in the strengthening of the friendly and cooperative ties between the two parties and peoples.

The attendance included Y. Bakhtin, vice-president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, V. Borisovskiy, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, M. Tkach, vice-chairman of the management board of the Ukrainian branch of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, other officials.

A documentary exhibition of photographs was opened in Beijing under the aegis of the Chinese People's Association of Friendship with Foreign Countries and of the China-Romania Friendship Association. The photographs evoke the historical act of 23 August 1944, the Romanian Army's contribution to the victory over fascism and to the liberation of Hungary, Czechoslovakia and a part of Austria, also presenting the Romanian people's successes in socialist construction. Special attention is paid to the ties of traditional friendship and solidarity between the two parties and peoples.

A festive meeting was also arranged in the town of Kang Dong in the DPR of Korea. On the occasion emphasis was placed on the significance of the historical act of 23 August, as well as on the stages of socialist construction in Romania.

An exhibition of photographs opened at the youth's cultural centre "Ataturk" in Istanbul which presents contemporary aspects from Romania's economic and social life. Bulgaria's capital was the venue of an exhibition of Romanian contemporary art, while Helsinki venued an exhibition of picture arranged under the aegis of Finland-Romania Friendship Association.

In Tirana a press conference was held emphasizing the Romanian people's successes in socialist construction and an exhibition of Romanian books opened.

Ceausescu Receives Departing Malaysian Envoy
AU1708171888 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1653 GMT 17 Aug 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 17/08/1988—On Wednesday, August 17, the president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu, received in Snagov the ambassador of Malaysia, Zaibedah binti Haji Ahmad, on ending his mission in Romania.

During the talk held on the occasion reference was made to the friendly and cooperative ties between the two countries, as well as to the possibilities to further expand them in various fields of mutual interest.

The Malaysian ambassador warmly thanked President Nicolae Ceausescu for the support he was granted in fulfilling his mandate.

Constantin Meets Congo President in Brazzaville
AU1708192588 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1830 GMT 17 Jul 88

[Text] Brazzaville, AGERPRES, 17/08/1988—Denis Sassou-Nguesso, president of the People's Republic of the Congo, received Nicolae Constantin, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, chairman of the Central Party Collegium, RCP representative to the festivities organized on the 25th anniversary of the Congolese revolution.

Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso and Mme Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso were conveyed a friendly salute and the best wishes of good health and the Congolese people wishes of progress and prosperity on behalf of Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Mme Elena Ceausescu.

The president of the People's Republic of the Congo thanked for the congratulations and wishes conveyed and addressed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mme Elena Ceausescu feelings of esteem and friendship, wishes of good health and personal happiness and the friendly Romanian people wishes of ever greater successes in socialist construction on behalf of Mme Antoinette Sassou-Nguesso, as well as on his own behalf.

Possibilities were approached of developing and deepening the Romanian-Congolese relations on multiple planes, in the spirit of those agreed upon during summit interviews.

Message to Ceausescu Marks Anniversary of Paper
AU1808145088 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 16 Aug 88 p 5

["Telegram sent to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the SR of Romania, by the participants in the festive meeting devoted to the Day of the Romanian Press" held on 15 August in Bucharest]

[Text] Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu: On behalf of the communist journalists in Romania and of all the employees in the field of press, radio, and television, with the deepest feelings of appreciation, profound devotion, and great respect, the participants in the festive meeting devoted to the Day of the Romanian Press and to the 57th anniversary of the first issue of SCINTEIA, together with the whole nation, pay you vivid and ardent homage, as an expression of our highest esteem for your longstanding and exemplary revolutionary activity of over 55 years that you, with dedication and self-denial, have devoted to the cause of freedom and independence of the homeland, to the socialist construction, to raising Romania to new peaks of progress and civilization, and to building a world of peace, understanding, and cooperation among people.

At this important moment in our work and activity, we express our profound gratitude for the confidence and appreciation enjoyed by the press and its workers in our society.

With greatest respect, we pay ardent homage to the much esteemed Comrade Elena Ceausescu, outstanding politician and scientist of world renown, for her extensive and impressive activity devoted to the many-sided progress of our homeland and to the development of Romanian science, education, and culture and for her care and support for the Romanian press.

For the participants in this festive meeting and for all the workers of the press, the Day of the Romanian Press is an opportunity to reaffirm their great pride and satisfaction with the magnificent achievements that the Romanian people have made in the 23 years that have elapsed since the Ninth RCP Congress, the most brilliant period in the history of our country, the period that our whole nation calls after its illustrious founder the "Nicolae Ceausescu Era."

All the communist journalists and all the employees in the field of press, radio, and television highly value your masterly theoretical and practical work, which is reflected in a new light and in a brilliant way in the April documents—the whole nation's action and working program.

We assure you that, with complete devotion and revolutionary fervor, we are fully committed to the activity of discussing and studying the important program guidelines included in the April documents, in order to further improve our own activity and to increase the contribution of the press to shaping the new type of man, the conscious builder of socialism and communism, and to implementing the programs for the many-sided development of our country and for ensuring world prestige for our dear homeland, the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Much esteemed and beloved Comrade Party Secretary General, together with all our nation, now, in the wake of our great national holiday—23 August—the journalists in Romania reaffirm their will to unflinchingly follow your recommendations and guidelines of outstanding theoretical and practical value, which you have elaborated with a view toward perfecting the whole political, ideological, and educational activity. We firmly pledge to see to it that the pages of our publications and our radio and television broadcasts make an ever greater contribution to uniting the efforts of our whole nation in the activity of fulfilling in an exemplary way the historical objectives of the 13th RCP Congress and of the party national conference.

Stojanovic on Disarmament, Nuclear-Free Zones
AU1808151088 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 17 Aug 88 p 6

[Text] In an interview by ND correspondent Dr Willfried Much, Dr Stanislav Stojanovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, stressed that until recently a conference such as the International Meeting on Nuclear-Free Zones in Berlin was impossible. He said that several events in the recent past have inspired the hopes of people throughout the world that confidence-building allows a change of historic consequence for the future of mankind. Such events are the Soviet-U.S. missile agreement, the meeting of the nonaligned coordination bureau on disarmament issues in Havana, and the 3d UN General Assembly special session.

The Yugoslav politician stressed that much patience and courage is necessary until the goal has been reached of definitely halting the arms race and starting a process of real disarmament, so that waging and planning war becomes impossible—as was also stressed in Berlin.

Dr Stojanovic believes that one of the most important results of the Berlin meeting, at which he expounded the positions of the LCY and SFRY, is the realization—which is of current interest—that peace forces in the world will not permit the disarmament process to decelerate. The meeting itself was an expression of that, he said.

"We are aware that in the world today, which is interrelated and interdependent in many ways, peace is indivisible and at the same time threatened by various types of weapons," said Dr Stojanovic. "However, we must also talk about that 'bomb' which is bound to explode if the conditions of material and intellectual development of peoples throughout the world are not changed, in particular and above all the constantly deteriorating situation of developing countries." He said that much was said in Berlin on the main subject, but other current problems of the present world were also discussed.

Dr Stanislav Stojanovic specially stressed the importance of the idea of nuclear-free zones for regions such as the Balkans. The Balkans have for a long time been considered a "powder keg," he said, but—as Erich Honecker said—now all of Europe has become a "nuclear powder keg."

"That was neither what the Balkan peoples wanted formerly, nor is it what the European peoples want now," said the executive secretary. "The situation was imposed on them by various circumstances and eras. Thus it also is understandable that the Balkan people actually were the first to talk about the necessity of comprehensive cooperation and the elimination of all prejudices and all burdens from the past, as well as about the transformation of the region into a region of peace and friendship. The Balkans continue to be a landmark of geographical and political ways and interests. However, things are moving—and I would like to stress—in a good direction."

He said that the first foreign ministers meeting of the Balkan countries, held in Belgrade, was "the result of common efforts by the Balkan countries, as well as the beginning—I am sure—of the development of relations among the Balkan peoples, relations that are of major international importance," even though it is clear that all this continues to depend on developments in Europe and the world. "The creation of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans must also be viewed in this scope. The Balkan peoples did not create such weapons, but they are aware now more than ever before that they can settle their mutual relations more responsibly, and can thus contribute even more successfully to the processes of peace and disarmament."

Factory Workers in Rijeka End Strike
LD1808143688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1215 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Summary] Rijeka, 18 Aug (TANJUG)—Aware that there is no possibility of a pay increase and that the accumulated problems cannot be solved by strikes, workers at the Torpedo tractor and equipment factory in Rijeka returned to work today.

Inflation Becoming 'Increasingly Unbearable'
AU1808133588 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 88 p 1

[Dusan Drazic report: "Shocking News From Vares"]

[Text] We received (unpleasant) news from Vares: Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, said that in the first 7 months of this year inflation had reached the record 190 percent mark. According to the FEC's plans, which were adopted by the SFRY Assembly, inflation must not exceed 95 percent at the end of the year. Let us recall that at the end of 1987 inflation was 167 percent.

Following recent enormous price increases (the price of some goods and services went up by as much as 800 percent), some FEC officials, businessmen, and journalists began to concern themselves to a great extent with the 9-month inflation rate. The main question is whether the target inflation rate of 95 percent can be reached by September. The greatest pessimists expected something like this. However, no sources, even the official statistics, the Federal Institute for Prices, and the appropriate secretariats in the FEC were forthcoming in reporting the inflation trend for this year. We noticed that the statistics published only monthly rates of inflation (June inflation was a record 21.1 percent, in May it was just over 3 percent, and so forth), and that it did not deal for instance with inflation for 5 or 6 months. We do not know why this information has not been published, but

we know that the people feel this record rise in inflation in both their pocket and in the drastic fall in the standard of living. Inflation is becoming increasingly unbearble from month to month.

This is the reason why the news about the record inflation of 190 percent in the first 7 months that came from Vares was so shocking. We are no longer talking about concern, but instead almost about a panic situation. It is therefore understandable why yesterday journalists were in a rush to get statements and comments from the most prominent officials.

After presenting information about the record inflation rate in Vares, Raif Dizdarevic, president of the SFRY Presidency, also made the first comment. He said: "Price increases have become one of the main reasons for the dissatisfaction of the workers, whose standard of living is continuously falling." Several days ago, one of the vice premiers said: "Exceeding the target rate of inflation will even more adversely affect reproduction, exports, and the standard of living."

Beside the increase in the people's dissatisfaction, there is also the question of what will our "other partners" say about all this. What will the IMF say since the target inflation rate of 95 percent was agreed on with this organization? Will we face some other restrictions on the distribution of personal incomes in September, or will the "arranged foreign exchange" necessary for the economic reform and current production stop coming in, or... The public expects an explanation from the appropriate organs and from those who conducted negotiations with the IMF about the rate of inflation and the contingency plans if this rate is exceeded because we must know what is awaiting us.

What will the rate of inflation at the end of the year be, in 5 months time? Can anyone plan and report on consequences at all if the forecasts do not come true?

FEC Views Air Safety, Denies Toxic Waste Dump

AU1808135688 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Aug 88 p 1

[TANJUG report: "We Are Not Importing Toxic Waste"]

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Aug (TANJUG)—Today, the FEC discussed a report on the work of the Federal Administration for Air Traffic Control. The report was prepared on the basis of previous conclusions reached by the FEC and its working bodies which had discussed the matters concerning this subject on several occasions.

The report concludes that, despite difficulties and the lack of material and financial funds, a number of tasks set in the program for improving the Federal Administration for Air Traffic Control have been realized since 1985. This resulted in the highest level of safety ever, which in turn facilitated the handling of such a great volume of air traffic over Yugoslavia.

The FEC also discussed the measures and actions taken to establish facts about the alleged dumping of toxic waste from the Netherlands in Yugoslavia, and about the cargo of the ships "Petersberg" and "Khian Sea".

According to an investigation conducted by the appropriate authorities, the FEC was informed that there has been no illegal or legal import of toxic waste to our country. Moreover, no Netherlands official group or organization applied to official Yugoslav organizations for permission to transit through or to dump toxic waste in our country, and no working organization in Yugoslavia has applied for permission for such purposes in the last 2 years.

Vojvodina Assembly Assesses Drought Situation

LD1808213788 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Excerpt] Novi Sad, 18 Aug (TANJUG)—The consequences of the lengthy drought—the likes of which have not been seen in Vojvodina for 3 decades—have acquired the proportions of a natural disaster. Not only has the achievement of planned revenue from agriculture been brought into question, but also the creation of a basis for new production. This was said at today's session of the Vojvodina SAP Assembly Executive Council in connection with information on the consequences of the drought in this province.

It was pointed out that the amount of damage to basic agricultural products alone, in terms of prices on the world market, is estimated at more than $330 million. It is expected that as a result of the drought, the yield of corn, which is sown on about 700,000 hectares in Vojvodina, will be down by almost 2 million tonnes, and on some plots of land there will be none at all. The production of sunflowers will be down by about 63,000 tonnes, of soybeans by about 600,000 tonnes, of sugar beets by about 770,000 tonnes, and of seed corn by about 19,000 tonnes. Counting the damage caused to forage plants, vegetables, fruit, and vineyards, it is estimated that it will amount to more than 1 trillion dinars. [passage omitted: This will have an impact on the economy of both Vojvodina and Yugoslavia; measures will be taken to mitigate the effects of the drought]

Nova Pazova Meeting on Serbia, Kosovo Criticized

AU1808153488 Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian 14 Aug 88 p 7

[Radovan Balac commentary: "On the Whole, Nothing New"]

[Text] Every other week there is a meeting. At more or less regular intervals since Novi Sad: There has been one in Pancevo, and now we also have a meeting in Nova

Pazova with an already familiar script and direction, and, of course, with some participants without whom, it seems, such meetings would no longer be imaginable.

At the initiative of a "group of citizens," as it was explained, the Nova Pazova SAWP local conference decided to organize a meeting of citizens with the intention of discussing the current sociopolitical situation concerning the constitutional changes in the SR of Serbia and the situation in Kosovo. However, in all its elements the gathering turned into a protest meeting, many of whose characteristics have already been seen and experienced in Novi Sad and Pancevo.

In contrast to the previous two demonstrations, there were no demonstrations through the streets of Nova Pazova. This meeting was characterized by a large number of speakers—since it was organized by the SAWP—and, to put it mildly, by some undesirable elements and occurrences which had all the characteristics of excessive behavior. If several thousand (estimates range from 3,000 to 5,000) Nova Pazova people had already gathered to express their opinion on the constitutional changes—although no one, and least of all the organizers, had the text of the draft amendments to the Constitution of the SR of Serbia—the question arises: Why did they need the help of already professional participants and probably organizers of such meetings, from Vrsac, Pancevo, and other places? Is it appropriate for a democratic meeting—as this was envisaged—to be more or less directed by a provocative and noisy group which did not allow all the announced speakers to express their opinions? This is especially true if they included communal officials, who were often reproached for not being among the people. At this meeting, this was the fate of Djuro Kovacevic, secretary of the Stara Pazova SAWP Communal Conference, who would certainly have been criticized for not appearing at the meeting.

In another case of excessive behavior, Ilija Zivkovic was literally pulled down from the rostrum; the hosts in the working Presidium did not like the way he conducted the meeting but it pleased the noisemakers who had imagined the meeting in their own way and had even planned it probably as early as the Pancevo meeting. There they had protested with Zivkovic at the head of a protest column. They also liked Ostoja Vasic regardless of the fact that he has blamed Josip Broz Tito and the Communists "who manipulated him" for the present state of the country and Kosovo.

The Nova Pazova meeting has left an unpleasant impression due to this squabbling over the microphone and the atmosphere which could not be described as a product of reasoned judgment of the circumstances, nor of a democratic discussion about the most important issues in the country and the republic. The Nova Pazova meeting also showed that inflamed passions can be difficult to control and that along with all the "desires" to avoid it, these single nationality gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins are increasingly acquiring a nationalist character; they lead to divisions and confrontations and could have unimaginable consequences for the still stable intranational relations in the province. The organizers of such meetings, no matter where they take place nor whether they only support or encourage them, must keep this in mind.

The organization of the Nova Pazova meeting unfortunately demonstrates that in some cases on our political scene, the helm is taken by some new parallel organizations. These organizations also did not like the stances of the Presidency and the LCY Central Committee which condemned these two gatherings and pointed out all of their harmfulness regardless of the reasons for the meetings.

The LCY Central Committee's unambiguous stance that the practice of demonstrating, holding meetings, immoderate name-calling and accusing of officials should be stopped, was not accepted either. In Nova Pazova, even the introductory speech expressed doubt in the LCY Central Committee's ability to stop the disputes and apportion the blame among the leaderships. Different, democratically expressed opinions were described as factionalism and accusations are now targeted at all those who do not think like the Serbian leadership. There is even unambiguous talk of some anti-Serb axis through Novi Sad-Zagreb-Ljubljana. The leaderships are still targets, and accusing other peoples represents a step further.

Behind the scenes of the undoubtedly tragic situation in Kosovo—which at this moment is the best reason for these gatherings—and behind the demands that the situation be resolved more quickly and decisively, as well as the unquestionable need for radical changes in the economy and the political system, other demands are increasingly coming to the surface. This includes the demand for our federal system to be altered. The vocal speakers at the meeting in Vojvodina are particularly bothered by the fact that the provinces are a constituent part of the Yugoslav federation, although the public discussion on the changes to the Yugoslav Constitution has shown without a doubt that the basic constitutional principles should not be changed. This was the voice of the people, the people throughout Yugoslavia; but many people are dissatisfied with this voice. Those who are dissatisfied think that only they are the people and it is obvious that they will continue to hold meetings. But for how long?

Vojvodina Presidency Issues Statement

LD1808191388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Novi Sad 18 Aug (TANJUG)—In today's session the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province (SAP) of Vojvodina, considered information on the meeting of citizens in Nova Pazova held on 11 August. In this connection, it issued the following statement:

"The Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP informed, in a timely manner, the highest state organs in the SFRY, the SR of Serbia, and the Kosovo SAP of its assessments, positions, and views on the meetings in Novi Sad and

Pancevo. Advocating the implementation of the stances of the LCY Central Committee's ninth session and the tasks set out in the Yugoslav program on Kosovo, and making its contribution to this, the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP noted the social harm caused by attempts to resolve social problems through public demonstrations and national gatherings. The latest gathering of citizens in Nova Pazova confirmed the assessments, positions, views, and forecasts about the possible escalation of this anti-self-managing and socially harmful behavior. On this occasion, a group of individuals organized in advance, through their speeches and behavior turned the meeting into a public demonstration of ideas running contrary to those of a federated social setup, national equality and brotherhood, and unity of our nations and nationalities.

The Presidency reiterates that these and similar meetings arouse the indignation of workers and citizens and members of all nations, and amount to an attack on LCY policy, constitutionality, and legality, and mean that further toleration of them plays into the hands of the supporters of antisocialist and anti-self-management behavior. In the speeches by individuals there was a significant focus on denigrating and offending the national and patriotic sensibilities of workers and citizens, fomenting national hatred and intolerance, slandering and insulting the highest state and party organs and the exponents of public office, and denigrating and insulting officials. There were even open calls for the overthrow of the constitutionally established system.

The attempt to rehabilitate the Cominform and the demand that the present party and state leadership be condemned and sent to Goli Otok [former island prison camp for Cominform sympathizers]; the expression of the view that Serbs are emigrating not only from Kosovo but also from the SR of Croatia and the SR of Bosnia-Hercegovina; and even the public attempt to attack the personality and accomplishments of Comrade Tito, are damaging in many ways to the stability of the overall political situation. This applies especially to intranational relations in the SAP of Vojvodina, the SR of Serbia, and the SFRY. These moves have a negative impact on the everyday life and work of the people and citizens because they stimulate divisons along national and other lines.

Advocating the consistent application of the LCY organs' and state organs' decisions in connection with the constitutional changes, the economic situation, the situation in Kosovo, and the stabilizing of the country's overall political security situation, the presidency of the Vojvodina SAP is united in its stance that a halt must be called, by resolute and organized sociopolitical action and by legal means, to this socially unacceptable and harmful behavior and to further gatherings of this nature." This is stated in the communique from the session of the Presidency of the Vojvodina SAP.

Serbo-Croatian Press Criticizes Vlasi Speech

AU1808142788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Aug 88 p 11

[Mirko Cupic commentary: "Who Raps Our Knuckles?" reprinted from Pristina JEDINSTVO—date not given]

[Text] The speech of Azem Vlasi, member of the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at the Dragas Political Aktiv is merely one in a series of similar political recitals resorted to when argument does not suffice to explain inadequate commitment in enacting the conclusions of the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo. Vlasi said nothing new, and neither did he abandon the framework of the political stands advocated by individuals in the Kosovo party and state leadership, but his comparison of contradictions, that are maintaining the political and security situation in the province and the gulf in intranational relations as they are, was inappropriate.

His call to Serbs and Montenegrins to remain in Kosovo "so that they must be able to feel that they are living under an organized, legal system that offers them full security" sounded particularly unconvincing at a time when the assessments of the highest party and state bodies in the land testify that the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have for a long time been subjected to the pressures of Albanian chauvinists and separatists, and that their peace, security, and equality is jeopardized.

The subjective interpretation of constitutional and legal solutions has favored the expansion of Albanian nationalism and its transformation into pure separatism. It is sufficient to state the fact that the citizens of Kosovo are denied real protection from outside the province, for one, to reach for constitutional changes. The theory put forward by Vlasi that "We must not foster illusions that the constitutional changes will radically change the situation at once" is especially contentious, because such a theory prolongs the despair of the Serbs and Montenegrins, something that Vlasi probably does not want. What are those forces which will attempt to preserve the situation in Kosovo as it is even after the possible constitutional changes, and in whose name do they act? If it is a question of "a handful of Albanian nationalists and separatists," as has been claimed in our province for many years, then every kind of worry is superfluous, because the constitutional changes have arisen from the desire of the peoples and nationalities, and not from that of "a handful" of enemies.

Vlasi's warning that "Some people have rushed to attack the 1974 Constitution" particularly invites further discussion. It is broadly acknowledged that the proposal to change certain constitutional provisions came from the LCY. If he meant that the changes in the Constitution of the SR of Serbia, which were initiated by the republican Presidency, and were then accepted by all sociopolitical

bodies including those of the province, then one should wait for the peoples and nationalities throughout the republic's territory to decide on them.

It is superfluous to argue over the unprincipled condemnations that have recently been stated in the province at the expense of the gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins. One should be aware that after the Ninth LCY Central Committee Plenum on Kosovo, protest gatherings and other forms of the organized expression of the discontent of Serbs and Montenegrins have been exclusively organized under the auspices of legal sociopolitical organizations, most often SAWP branches. It is clear that such assemblies are not disturbing because of their mass character and "single-nationality" nature (though such claims are inaccurate), but because of the truth that is heard at them and because of their well-argued criticism of individuals and leaders who are responsible for the situation as it is and who are not ready to confront those who are "pushing" the Kosovo drama toward tragedy.

What does the following remark of Vlasi's mean? "It certainly suits us that our comrades from the LCY Central Committee and the Serbian LC Central Committee, and others, are making more frequent visits to Kosovo. However, instead of a competition to see who gives us a stronger rap on the knuckles, we must at once establish which problems have their origin in the province itself, and which demand a greater commitment from the entire Yugoslav community." We must stand in some perplexity before a comment of this kind. This is the first time that the wider public has become aware that members of the LCY and Serbian LC Central Committees come to Kosovo to "rap knuckles." Vlasi, certainly, has not said that anybody has sore fingers from these "raps." Nor has he explained why it is only now that "we must at once establish which problems have their origin in the province itself..." In fact, what are these problems that have their origin in Kosovo, if they do not mean the counterrevolution of Albanian chauvinists and separatists? We cannot believe that Vlasi overlooked such a powerful "origin" of problems in Kosovo, especially as it was he himself who as early as 1981 pointed out the motives, character, and political background of the counterrevolutionary demonstrations in the province.

Professor Rebuts Critical Letter in DELO

AU1808151588 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 Aug 88 p 22

[Letter by Veljko Rus: "Answer to Dusa Damjanovic"]

[Text] I see no sensible reason for Dusa Damjanovic ascribing national socialist (which is to say Nazi!) views to me. The essence of my article in DELO was contained in two passages: "While Stane Dolanc advocates solutions oriented toward abolishing the autonomy of two federal units and promoting the will of the majority of the people, we Slovenes, in contrast to Dolanc, should promote the principle of protecting the autonomy of the minorities...." "If we want to advance the new principle of the autonomy of the minorities, we must first demand that federal juridical organs be set up for the protection of all national minorities."

My article thus advocates that, instead of a Greater Serbia which should solve the problems in Kosovo and Vojvodina, a federal court of justice should be set up to protect the rights of the minorities in the entire Yugoslav territory.

Dusa Damjanovic draws the attention of the public to the "national socialist views" that "are emerging under the cloak of democracy; views which have not been alien to Veljko Rus for some time and which he advocated in the seventies." In this connection, let me at least mention that in the early 1970's I wrote an article, "The Nation as an Obstacle to Social Development." It was published in NASE TEME and, because of it, HRVATSKI TJEDNIK, which was the newspaper of the Croatian mass movement of the time, repeatedly called me a die-hard Stalinist. The irony consists of the fact that the article was written in response to polemics about national autonomy conducted between Dobrica Cosic and Dusan Pirjevec. In the article, I developed the thought that advocating national autonomy may retard supranational and international integration processes in the scientific-technological and economic fields, and thus endanger the vitality of the several nations. I stressed that a vital national policy lies in lowering barriers, in searching for appropriate forms of supranational integration, and not in autonomy, in erecting barriers, and in isolation.

In Slovenia, Croatia, and Vojvodina, as well as in numerous industrial, technological, and scientific centers, the policy of opening toward Europe has prevailed for at least 10 years. The question of how to get into Europe, by the main door or by the back door, is a question of survival in these communities. In this connection, Kosovo is of course a retarding factor, because it occupies all the federal organs to a greater extent than the problems of European integration, inflation, and unemployment. It is tragic that all the federal organs devote more time and energy to the problems of 150,000 Serbs in Kosovo than to 1 million unemployed in Yugoslavia. One should also take into account the fact that Kosovo itself is by far not as much of a problem as the Serbian political leadership tries to present. It is a fact that the crisis in Kosovo is to a greater extent a consequence of the present Serbian press and the present Serbian policy than of the historical and economic difficulties in that part of Yugoslavia. In this respect, the Slovenes have gained rather comprehensive first-hand experience after 1 year of having a "special war" pushed onto them. Through persistent provocation from Belgrade and inflamatory articles in the Belgrade press, some people have succeeded in turning Slovenia into a first-class problem, according to the same senseless logic that Dusa Damjanovic uses, accusing me of national socialism: the logic of a completely ruthless and irresponsible frame-up!

Of course, it is even more senseless that some Slovene politicians advocate or at least indirectly support the monstrous campaign conducted by the Serbian leadership against Kosovo. Here I have in mind the fact that Stane Dolanc was the first to call the events in Kosovo a counterrevolution, and also that Franc Setinc in his report to the recent LCY Central Committee session repeated that a counterrevolution is being waged in Kosovo. Even if I disregard the fact that the very use of the term counterrevolution is a part of medieval Bolshevik thinking and not of a rational analysis of contemporary political reality in Yugoslavia, the following question arises: Who is the protagonist of the counterrevolution in Kosovo? The poor Albanian people, which is to say the most hard working and the poorest portion of the Yugoslav population, who actually have the status of a subproletariat in our country? The Kosovo political bureaucracy which—like all Yugoslav political bureaucracy—is conservative, insufficiently educated, and professionally incapable of doing the job it is supposed to be doing? Or perhaps the newly rising Kosovo intelligentsia, that perhaps alone is capable of organizing the national potential and at the same time assuming responsibility for the protection of the Serbian minority in Kosovo? It seems that the positions of the Yugoslav, Serbian, and Kosovo political bureaucracy are united in the belief that the core of the counterrevolution lies in Pristina University, in the writers association, and among the Kosovo teachers. It seems that the said political bureaucracies are squabbling only about which bureaucracy should play the decisive role in the political humiliation of the Kosovo intelligentsia: the local Kosovo bureaucracy, the Great Serbian, or the federal?

In this sense, the Kosovo drama is of course the drama of the whole of Yugoslavia. We have been witnessing this drama for a decade and it is manifested in incessant attempts to bring about the political humiliation of the intelligentsia in all the republics by their political bureaucracies. The extreme power of this political bureaucracy, arising from its monopolizing the moral-political capital of the national liberation struggle, also bears appropriate fruit: the extreme lag of Yugoslavia behind all West and East European states.

Obviously, Alvin Gouldner is right when he says that the class struggle in the modern world is not waged between labor and capital, but between the protagonists of political-economic capital and the protagonists of the capital of knowledge. From this point of view, all the political bureaucracies in all the republics occupy more or less the same positions. Therefore, it is possible that even some Slovene and Kosovo politicians speak about a counterrevolution in Kosovo. From this point of view, and only from this point of view, they are even right in a paradoxical sense: If the conservative and professionally incompetent Yugoslav bureaucracy is a personification of the revolution, the Yugoslav intelligentsia in Kosovo, Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, and so forth is most certainly "counterrevolutionary," because it plays the role of the counter-elite and because its existential necessity is to restrict the power of the political bureaucracy sooner or later.

Of course, the core of political backwardness and professional incompetence lies in the present Serbian political leadership and its attempts to assume control over Kosovo, over Vojvodina, and over all federal organs; its chief aim is to make the Yugoslav People's Army a tool of its policy. The fruit has appeared: According to some reports, more than one-third of the entire Yugoslav People's Army is stationed in Kosovo, and military trials of civilian citizens of the SR of Slovenia have been conducted in Serbo-Croatian in the heart of Slovenia.

If, with all its senseless imperialism, the Milosevic team hypocritically acts ingenuous and demands the return of the republic which was "won in war and lost in peace," then a spade should be called a spade: Leave Kosovo and Vojvodina their full autonomy and the problem of the SR of Serbia will be eliminated. Or, in another way: become reconciled to the fact that the participation of Serbia in creating a second Yugoslavia was essentially less than in creating the first Yugoslavia! Renounce, while there is still time, the myth that Serbia will play the main role in the Balkans and in the SFRY! Denounce those megalomaniacs who say that, if nothing else works, they will drag the world into world war III and destroy in its abyss everything that will not cooperate in solving the Kosovo problem!

And finally: Slovene politicians and other Yugoslav politicians should react to Milosevic's statement that either Serbia will be a unitary republic that will include Kosovo and Vojvodina, or there will be no Serbian state, by demanding the exclusion of his team from political life, under the slogan: Yugoslavia is and will be a federation of eight units, or there will be no Yugoslavia!

[Signed] Veljko Rus, Ljubljana.

Critical Reply to Rus' Letter

AU1808170488 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Aug 88 p 6

[Report on letter from Professor Dragomir Draskovic; "The Spiritual Moss of Professor Veljko Rus"]

[Text] In response to a letter from Veljko Rus, "whose politics are supported by the SFRY Presidency," Professor Dragomir Draskovic has sent to Ljubljana DELO the following letter in which he expresses his disagreement with the ideas and attitudes of Professor Rus. We are publishing Professor Draskovic's letter, which DELO did not print, in full.

I occasionally read DELO. This is the best way of acquainting myself with the concretization of the idea of "socialism to suit people." But not only that. DELO's reporting offers the reader an opportunity to get to know, among other things, the efforts, attempts, values, and cultural events in the SR of Slovenia. This is how I happened to read Professor Veljko Rus' letter in the

Saturday supplement. The contents of the letter surprised me even more because the letter goes beyond the framework of his scientific work which expresses ideas of a sociologist-humanist.

Rus' Equality Signs [subhead]

When examining the problem of the counterrevolution in Kosovo and the lack of rights of Serbian, Montenegrin, and other peoples living in Kosovo, Prof Veljko Rus constructs the thesis that through Comrade Dolanc the SFRY Presidency works toward abolishing the provinces. Therefore, Prof Rus identifies the abolition of the causes and all foundations of the fascistic counterrevolution in Kosovo with the abolition of provinces. The scientific and political public is mostly acquainted with the fact that the abolition of the causes of the counterrevolution in Kosovo is the essential condition for the development of autonomy and for creating conditions that all people who live in Kosovo, irrespective of their national affiliation, may live in a free community in which freedom of the individual will be an irreplaceable condition for freedom of all.

It is simply unbelievable that Prof Rus who held lectures at universities all the way from Ljubljana to distant Japan can be so belittling the achievements of socialist revolution in Yugoslavia and those of the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia, as well as the freedom-loving and democratic traditions of the Serbian and Montenegrin peoples. The assertions Prof Rus presents are the fruit of his imagination and, indeed, cannot be considered to be at an academic level.

What will the people to whom Prof Rus belongs say to this? Can it be that all that has been achieved in Kosovo during the last half of the century is only "Serbian pacification"? A semi-feudal hinterland before the war in which there were no more than about 10 students of Albanian nationality, in which about 90 percent of the population was illiterate or half-literate, and in which there was still a strong influence of beys and an unscrupulous bourgeois exploitation, Kosovo now has a university with 30,000 students, mostly Albanian nationals, a well-developed Albanian literature—some branches of which rank among the highest in Yugoslavia—a developed theatrical life, musical activity and ballet, an academy of sciences, numerous institutes, and a publishing activity with millions of copies published in Albanian. Is this what esteemed Prof Rus calls "a 70-year-long Serbian pacification."

Has all of Yugoslavia—and this is well known to almost all Slovenes—not extended brotherly help for the development of Kosovo and Metohija for decades? Does one not help Kosovo even now when everyone is having hard times, when the crisis has reached almost all spheres of social life and production? Could Prof Rus hear or read that anybody anywhere—in those "primitive populist methods," as he calls some meetings in Kosovo or in Serbia—demanded that solidarity aid to the Kosovo workers class, peoples, and nationalities living there be abolished? Ignoring obvious facts and speaking about "Serbian pacification" in Rus' interpretation is the "only novelty of his communication."

Anger Cannot Justify Failure To Observe Facts [subhead]

The letter published in Saturday's DELO could not explain to me why colleague Rus is so angry with Comrade Dolanc. This anger could hardly justify the failure to observe facts and to neglect our job's essential criteria: to seek and establish the truth. It seems that in this case Prof Rus has abandoned not only scientific criteria, but also moral ones which he has advocated in the past.

Who in Yugoslavia should be persuaded that Albanian separatists are proponents of a national renaissance? This is not accepted by the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and Metohija, let alone the progressive forces in our provinces, in the SR of Serbia, and in Yugoslavia in general. The shock caused by the assertions presented above makes one ask several questions. If somebody wants to rape and dishonor your sister just because she is Slovene, is that national renaissance, professor? Is it national renaissance when an Albanian separatist kills a man before his mother's eyes? Is it national renaissance when one shoots at the hearts of his fellow soldiers? Is it national renaissance when Albanian separatists cannot "stand a Serbian ear in Kosovo"?

Let Prof Rus remember the last war and those people who "could not stand Slovenes," let him remember those people's philosophy and ideology and compare all that with slogans and paradigms of Kosovo counterrevolutionaries and he will see not only a lot of similarity, but identity as well. It is difficult to say where this spiritual moss in Prof Rus' ideas comes from. It seems that the professor has confused so many things; what Comrade Dolanc said hardly gives any ground for Prof Rus' violent assault against the policy of the SFRY Presidency and the policy of the LC Central Committee of Serbia.

On "Primitive Populist Methods" [subhead]

The attempt to take the Kosovo situation as an "analytic basis" for examining relations among our republics, and particularly the ones between the SR of Croatia and the SR of Serbia, is excessively malicious. How does Prof Rus think that Comrade Milosevic will complicate relations in Bosnia-Hercegovina? Finally, one should ask our colleague and professor what is Serbia for him. Does he think about the term at all?

We do not deny anybody the right to criticize our institutions, individuals, and even some state and other officials. However, from the point of view of serious people, such criticism should operate with facts. In this case, that is the greatest fallacy of Prof V. Rus' "wisdom."

I know that Prof Rus used to be invited to scientific meetings in the SR of Serbia. Because he studied in Belgrade, he is capable of perusing the "Belgrade press." Therefore, one should ask him the following: Are primitive populist methods what Zmaj factory workers have used? Are primitive populist methods what Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo and Metohija who are denied their rights have been using? I shall not assess meetings in Ljubljana, because that will be done best by progressive forces in the SR of Slovenia. But there is the inevitable question of whether Dr Rus applies the same criteria in this respect. One cannot term spontaneous, but also institutionalized initiatives of the broad masses as "primitive populist methods." This is certainly known to Prof V. Rus, but he has unfortunately kept within the narrow limits of his spiritual moss.

Progressive forces in the SR of Serbia know about the great achievements in the sphere of culture and socialist tradition. They know about the great efforts and difficulties of real life, about great and universal values of socialist revolution in Yugoslavia, and about great advantages of joint life and philantropy. In all this, despite everything, Dr Veljko Rus' small ideas and theses are of a minor significance.

[Signed] Prof Dr Dragomir Draskovic

Kosovo Serb Meeting To Be Held in Titograd

Preparatory Committee Meets

AU1808160888 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Meetings concerned with the Kosovo situation have become an unavoidable fact of our domestic political life. Members of the organizational committee preparing the meeting of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins that is arranged for the day after tomorrow at 1800 in the Montenegrin capital, arrived in Titograd today. At 1100 they were received by the most prominent representatives of the sociopolitical life of the Titograd commune. These talks are continuing. Here is a report from Jagos Stojanovic:

Let us note only two of the most interesting details. Insisting that the denouement of the Kosovo drama is going on according to the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee Plenum, Borivoje Bratic, leader of the Titograd LC organization, suggested that the meeting of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo in Titograd be postponed for a certain period while this becomes, for example, one of the themes of the well-known discussion forums of the Titograd SAWP, with the participation of all interested citizens, as well as scientific and public workers, especially since the conclusions of the 16th session envisage numerous activities in September to improve circumstances in Kosovo. Bratic briefed the guests on the efficient struggle against nationalism in Montenegro, and especially after the counterrevolution in Kosovo.

Members of the organizational committee justified the claim that people would attend the meeting on their own initiative, regardless of the outcome of previous agreements, with the impression that Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo have lost patience with and faith in the conclusions. Their villages and families have already introduced armed guards. As was stated, even 8-year-old children are in danger of being raped.

Members of the organizational committee are guaranteeing a peaceful and dignified tone for the requested meeting. They also suggest who among the federal officials should speak, and propose that the speeches of Kosovo speakers be seen in advance. They pointed out that over 60 written, oral, and telephone invitations were sent from Montenegro to Kosovo Polje for the organization of such a meeting in Titograd. Talks are under way.

[At the conclusion of the newscast at 1330 GMT, the radio carries the following additional information]

We have talked about a meeting between the organizational committee and the representatives of Titograd sociopolitical life on the arrival of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins in Titograd. The conclusion was reached that the meeting be held in Ivan Milutinovic Square on 20 August, beginning at 1800.

Pristina LC Issues Appeal on Rally

LD1808203188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1413 GMT 18 Aug 88

[Text] Pristina, 18 Aug (TANJUG)—In connection with the announcement that Serbs and Montenegrins will attend a protest meeting in Titograd, the Presidium of the district committee of the Pristina LC today issued the following statement:

"According to available information, participation in the protest meetings in Titograd, which was announced recently, and in some other places outside Kosovo to protest the situation in this province is also being defended in the Pristina municipality. In this connection, the Presidium of the LC District Committee appeals for people to respect the stands and assessments of the (?17th) Session of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the 16th Session of the LCY Central Committee which, among other things, emphasize that the organization of such meetings and similar manifestations is not the way to solve problems. The LC members are therefore dutybound to consistently abide by these and all other stands of the highest LCY organs, to struggle to solve existing problems on this basis by everyday action, and to not participate in actions and manifestations which contravene these stands," the Presidium of the LC District Committee of Pristina says in its statement.